The WEEKLY Post.

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JOHN AND THE SQUIRE.

I am only a farmer's girl,
  John is only a farmer's lad,
But somehow, when we chance to meet,
The very sound of his coming feet
  Can make my heart so glad
That up to my cheek the warm blush flies,
And he reads his welcome in my eyes.

I am only a farmer's girl,
  Master Tom is the Squire's son,
But, strange to tell, his feet this way
Turn often toward the close of day,
  After the chores are done,
When John (he passes the meadow gate)
Gives me a scowl, and—will not wait.

I am only a farmer's girl,
  So what can the Squire want of me?
My heart is John's; John knows it well;
But it isn't for me the truth to tell—
  So bashful a lad is he!
So the Squire may come and the Squire may go
But all the answer he'll get is "no!"

The Squire praises my hair and eyes;
  The Squire says I'm a lady born.
What care I for his foolish speech?
'Tis John's voice only my heart can teach
  To sing like birds at morn.
But John is jealous, the foolish boy,
And my days are shorn of half their joy.

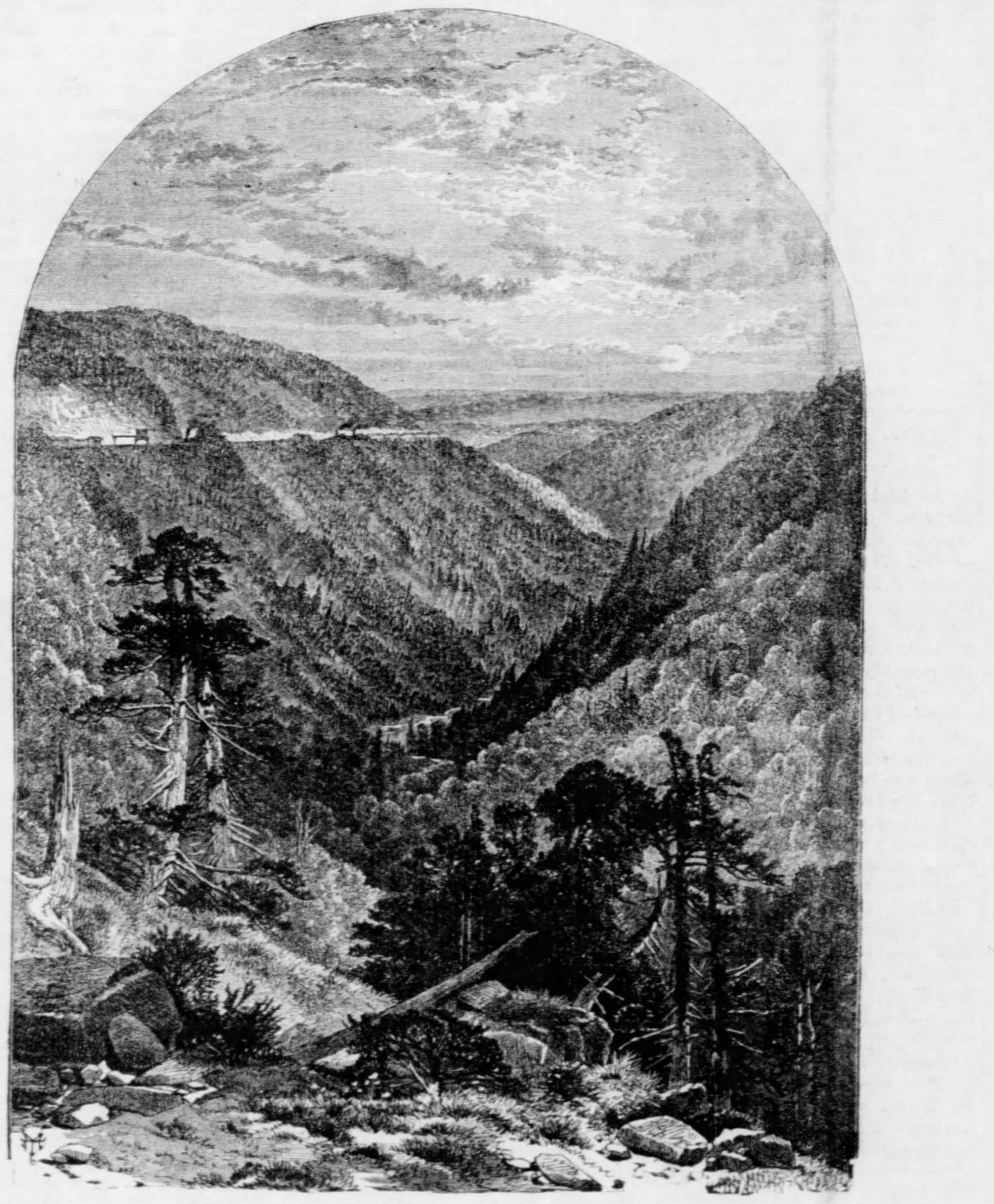
Oh, I am only a farmer's girl,
  And John is only a farmer's lad,
But I'd rather be his in his humble life
Than be a "lady" as the Squire's wife,
  With a restless heart and sad!
But John—so bashful a boy is he,
Is a long while asking my heart of me?
—*Harper's Weekly.*

OLD YALE.

The Lax System of Government Marking its Present Course.

[New Haven Letter to the Chicago Times.]

It may not be generally known in the West that there seems to be a total disregard for the moral training of students. This fact, however, would be painfully evident to any observing person who would visit this city during the term. Attendance upon morning worship in the chapel at 8 a. m. is rigidly enforced, after which all control or watchfulness over the habits of the students is abandoned. The students are permitted to roam at will through the streets at all times, making night hideous with their howlings. There is not a whiskey den, a lager beer saloon or dive in the city but is filed with students at all times of the night, the proprietors of which reap a rich harvest from their student patrons. Take Yale and its patrons away, and grass would grow up in the streets of this city. Every student that comes to this city is looked upon as a victim to be plucked. The livery men, the merchant tailors, restaurateurs, the shoemakers, and other trades people cultivate their acquaintance and give them credit. Before each commencement each creditor presents his account against the student to the faculty, and the unfortunate debtor can get no diploma or promotion until his account with his tailor or other creditor is settled. But the students pay from 25 to 50 per cent. premium on the accommodation I am very certain, "Old Yale" seems to be making more effort to educate and cultivate a taste for gambling than for legitimate and honorable pursuits. It costs over $5,000 yearly to maintain the Yale Boat Club, and at each regatta thousands of dollars change hands. Students visit loan offices and pawn their last article of jewelry to get the money to bet on a boat race or base ball match. The Yale boat house is located on the principal thoroughfare, and from early spring until the close of the term dozens of students are seen rowing in a perfectly nude state except a slight covering around the hips. If complaint is made to the police of this indecent exposure, no notice is taken of the complaint. Young ladies are forced to run this gauntlet of indecency, and subjected to the taunting and insulting remarks of these nude students. Complaint after complaint has been made of these outrages to the authorities of Yale, but to no effect. Yale is to New Haven what the Vatican is to Rome, and the faculty and students are the Pope, "Infallible." To speak against "Orthodox Yale" is to commit the "unpardonable sin." And a newsparer proprietor in this vicinity had as holy a dread of incurring the displeasure of Yale as the "devil has of holy water." It may, perhaps, be a matter of surprise to some why so few graduate out of the large number who attend Yale. To an observer it would create no surprise. I do not mean to say that students do not study. But when one notices the extravagances of some of them—their livery bills, their tailor bills, theatre expenses, wine suppers, etc., all of which bills must be paid before the student can get his diploma, no matter how creditable his examination, these things, in my opinion, solve the problem. Many a student has been led into his extravagances by his associates, and a desire to appear as liberal as the rest, and worthy of the highest honors of old Yale, but who has unfortunately incurred debts, exhausted his cash, and drained the parental pocket. And the college withholds that which is justly his due because he owes a few dollars to one of the cormorants of the City of Elms. The student has paid his tuition, has complied with all the requirements of study, has passed an honorable examination, and is in every respect entitled to his diploma. But he has unfortunately indulged an appetite of Yale cultivation, and because he has done so must suffer. That, however, is in keeping with Yale orthodoxy: "Create an appetite, then punish for gratifying."



SCENE AT ALLEGRIPPUS, NEAR ALTOONA.

CHEAPER THAN SUNLIGHT.

The Gas Wells and Potteries of East Liverpool, Ohio.

[Cor. of the Cleveland Leader.]

East Liverpool is beautifully situated, about fifty miles above Wheeling on the banks of the Ohio, in the southwestern part of Columbia county, 100 miles from Pittsburgh.

Its natural gas wells form one of the seven wonders of the world. They are situated in and around the city, and give it a continual supply of the finest light. The gas is almost as free as the air. It costs practically nothing, and forms the illuminator and heater of the town. The city is lighted by it, and the street lamps blaze away at noonday as well as at midnight. It costs nothing to let them burn, and it takes trouble to put them out.

Almost the entire fuel used in the town is this gas. It is conducted into the grates and stoves in pipes, and by it all the cooking and heating is done. It does the business, makes no dirt, is easy to kindle and costs very little. Why, for instance, the Dobbins House, where I am now writing, is a three-story brick containing in the neighborhood of fifty rooms and a basement. Its light and fuel for the whole house is composed of gas, and costs only $14 per month the year round; and its light is not the flickering mockery of poorly manufactured gas, but a flame which approximates in its brilliancy that of the electric light.

But the question is, how long will this last? Will these wells continue to send forth their streams of light-giving power throughout the centuries, or will they die away in course of a short time? This, of course, no one can tell. They are, however, very good for the future. The first well discovered now burns as brightly as when first opened, and for the last twenty years has never flagged in its brilliancy, and none of those now in operation have ever shown any signs of giving out. For years Liverpool used manufactured gas, never dreaming of the rich supply that was under its very feet. The poor quality of this caused Col. H. R. Hill in 1859 to experiment with and open the first gas well in this vicinity. A well was dug being some 450 feet deep, and a pipe laid. That well has been furnishing light and fuel to several houses, producing steam for a large engine and burning pottery kilns every day for over twenty years.

The great beauty of the gas-pipe is the entire absence of smoke and dirt, and when in an open grate playing through a burning iron log, made in the imitation of wood, or over lumps of coke or red-hot fire brick, it has all the cheerfulness of an open coal fire or an old fashioned country fire place, with none of its dirtiness,

But that which East Liverpool is especially noted for all over the United States is its large pottery and iron-stone China works. It is in fact the ceramic city of America. These, in fact, make the town. There are twenty-two of them in all, and they employ over 2,000 hands. These are the only large works of this kind in America, except the potteries in Trenton, N. J.

History of Dueling.

[Thomas J. Bowditch in the Troy Times.]

Dueling is comparatively a modern institution, and is now of very rare occurrence. Among the ancient Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans no such practices existed. Dueling seems to have had its origin among the German nations. In its earliest form the duel was probably a direct appeal to the Deity, under the belief that the Supreme Ruler of the Universe would interfere miraculously in behalf of the innocent, and visit the perjured and the guilty with dishonor and death. The practice of dueling was in vogue among early Christian nations. Louis le Debonnaire was the first French King who permitted disputants to resort to arms, and the same mode of trial was introduced into England with other Norman customs by William the Conqueror; but it was principally in its public or judicial form. Private dueling was very prevalent in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It declined during the Commonwealth, but broke out again in the reign of Charles II. During the reign of William III. attempts were made to abolish dueling. It was not till after the wearing of swords was abandoned that dueling diminished; but the pistol soon began to take the place of that weapon. After a time chance took the place of skill, and duels were fought at two or three paces, one pistol loaded and the other not. This sort of duel seems to have reached its climax when the disputants made choice by lot between two pills—one made of bread and the other containing poison. From this point dueling declined, and has now fallen into disrepute in England.

In no country has the duel prevailed to so great an extent as in France. Francis I. openly encouraged it, and set an example by challenging Charles V., and his fierce and turbulent nobles were only too eager to follow, and under the countenance of their monarch indulged their native propensity for dueling to an extent which all the power of his successors was scarcely able to control. Several ineffectual attempts were made to put down the practice by the power of the Church; but to such an extent it was carried on during the sovereignty of Henry IV., that in the first eighteen years of his reign over 4,000 gentlemen lost their lives in duels. During the reign of Louis XIII. dueling became so prevalent that it was said in Paris that no Frenchman was worth looking at unless he had killed his man. The execution of two noblemen of high rank who persisted in fighting a duel in defiance of the Royal interdict, had some effect in checking the evil.

In Denmark dueling was not confined to men, and women who quarreled were not allowed champions, as in other countries, but were compelled to do their own fighting, though certain advantages were permitted them. In France, too, there have been a number of instances of duels between women. Under the regency Mme. de Nasle and the Countess de Palignac fought for the possession of the Duc de Richelieu. Mme. la Maupin, a female duelist, was born in France, in 1673. Whenever she desired to indulge in a frolic or revenge an insult she laid aside the female and assumed the male attire. One evening, being at a masked ball given at the Palais Royal by the King's brother, and disguised as a man, she indulged in some freedom toward a lady of rank, which was ill received, and called forth the indignation of three of the lady's friends, who invited the intruder to accompany them down to the garden. La Maupin complied on the instant, drew her sword, engaged the three champions successively, and laid them all lifeless on the ground. Then, coolly returning to the ball-room, she made herself known to the King and obtained a free pardon.

Ireland has been famous for its duels, and is the home of the modern duel. In the latter part of the last century there was scarcely an Irishman of note who had not been "out," and many of them fought many times. Grattan and many other men of high position were among the noted duelists of that time. It was in Ireland, as late as 1812, that the Judge said from the Bench, in a trial for murder in a duel, to his jury: "Gentlemen, it is my business to lay down the law to you, and I will. The law says killing a man in a duel is murder; therefore, in the discharge of my duty, I will tell you so; but, at the same time I say to you that a fairer duel than this I never saw in the course of my life."

Sir Jonah Barrington was called the father of "the code of honor," and had fought several duels. He was once called by a Mr. John Daily to the field without ever having seen him. When he reached the ground Mr. Daily announced that Barrington was not the man he intended to challenge. Barrington insisted, however, on proceeding, as by rule seven of the code "no apology can be received without exchanging shots after the parties have met." He fired and wounded Daily and then accepted his apology. At another time he fought with one McNally. His ball struck McNally, who instantly cried, "I am hit!" But the ball had struck a buckle of his gallows, and had not entered his body. Thereupon Barrington said "You are the first rogue, McNally, that I ever saw saved by the gallows."

John Philpot Curran was exceedingly happy on the field and usually went into "affairs" laughing. He once fought a Mr. St. Ledger. He received his antagonist's fire without flinching, but did not return it. "There was no necessity for me to do so," he said; "I was perfectly certain he would die of fright at the report of his own pistol." On another occasion he went out to meet John Egan, who is described as a great bully and of enormous size. Egan complained of the great disparity in their size, and said: "I could as easily hit a razor edge as him, while he can take me as easily as a turf-stack." Curran, with an air of charming candor, advanced and said: "I wish to take no advantage that may be offered me in your size; therefore I am willing for a section of your body, just the size of mine, to be chalked on you, and every ball that I lodge in you outside of the chalk lines shall count for nothing."

In 1815 Daniel O'Connell fought and killed Mr. D'Estene, a member of the Dublin Corporation, which the former had stigmatized as a beggarly body. When on the field O'Connell made a speech, in which he said that the duel had been arranged by the political opposition to take him off. "They have reckoned without their host," he said; "for I am one of the best marksmen in Ireland. I shall kill my opponent." His words proved true. D'Estene fell at the first fire, mortally wounded. O'Connell had one other meeting (with Sir Robert Peel), which, however, did not come to shots. He always declined thereafter to accept a challenge. "Having blood upon my hands," he said, "I have registered a vow in heaven never to meet another man in mortal combat."

Duels have not been very common in Scotland, because of the cooler disposition of the people. One of the most noted of the Scotish duels was that between James Stuart and Sir Alexander Boswell, in which the latter was killed. The duel grew out of gross newspaper attacks on the former. Stuart was tried for murder and acquitted. Francis Jeffrey, who was one of his counsel, went so far as to uphold duelling in certain cases, and boldly declared that the man who killed another under the circumstances that led Stuart to kill Boswell was not guilty of murder in any sense. Stuart was acquitted by the jury, and congratulated by the Court.

Dueling has been known in the United States since the original settlement, and its history would make a large volume, the greater part of which would be devoted to the South and West. Nowhere in the world have more savage duels been fought. This was the case especially during the first half of this century. The bowie-knife or the pistol settled almost every quarrel, and the feuds thus engendered were sometimes carried on from fatter to son through several generations.

Among the noted duels is one that took place between the Duke of Buckingham and Lord Shrewsbury. The Duke was convicted of criminality with Lady Shrewsbury, and was by her husband called to the field. At the word, the seconds, as well as the principals, became engaged. Shrewsbury and one of his seconds were killed. All the combatants were wounded. It is said that Lady Shrewsbury attended the Duke as a page; she held a fleet horse for her paramour's flight in case he should deem it necessary to fly; that she was carried by Buckingham to his house on the night of the duel, and with her own hands took off the clothes encrimsoned with her slain husband's blood, and then passed the night with him. Fenton, the fanatic who assassinated Buckingham, challenged a royalist, who declined to meet him. In order to convince his antagonist that he possessed the proper spirit, Fenton backed off a piece of his own finger and inclosed it with a second challenge.

The first duel in this country took place in 1621 at Plymouth. In 1725 a duel took place on Boston Common between Henry Phillips and Benjamin Woodbridge, in which Woodbridge was killed. It was fought by moonlight, with swords, and without seconds. Woodbridge's body was found at daylight the next morning, and great excitement was created. Phillips escaped by a man-of-war then in the harbor, and died in France. In 1777 a duel occurred in New York City between Captain McPherson of the Forty-second, and Lieutenant Featherstoneheugh, of the Seventy-sixth, British regiments, in regard to the manner of eating an ear of corn, one contending that the eating was from the cob and the other that the grain should be cut off from the cob before eating. Lieutenant Featherstoneheugh lost his right arm by the combat. Among the most celebrated duels fought in this country are the following: General Hamilton and Colonel Burr, in 1804; Henry Clay and John Randolph, in 1826; Captain Barren and Captain Decatur. Colonel Benton killed a Mr. Lucas. General Jackson killed Mr. Dickinson in a duel, and was engaged in other affairs, but in 1830 caused the names of four officers to be struck from the roll of the Navy for being engaged in a duel which took place between Charles G. Hunter, a midshipman, and William Miller, jun, a lawyer of Philadelphia. Dueling is a barbarous practice of settling disputes. The duelist is by no means a brave man. General Washington approved of General Greene's course in declining a challenge, and General Zachary Taylor, who was a brava man, looked with contempt upon dueling.

LIFE IN PARIS.

Fuel And Provisions.

[Paris Letter to Philadelphia Ledger.]

All the shops being open on Sunday morning in Paris, this peculiar people, who live only from hand to mouth first bought their breakfast, and then started out to buy their dinners. They first invested in a little bunch of kindling wood to start the fire with, and then in a little bag of charcoal to keep it going. The person who bought more than a day or two's supply of fuel would be looked upon as a foe to the State, so fixed is the public habit of buying only enough for the day. The kindling-wood and charcoal shops are as prominent and numerous along the streets as any others, and they display their goods in the windows as attractively as possible, the kindling-wood neatly tied in small bundles, sold at one and a half cents apiece, the coal, in square blocks, and the charcoal, in bags, varying from 10 to 50 cents apiece. If firewood is wanted by some aristocrat, who is bold enough to establish a fireplace, he pays for it at the rate of about two cents a stick, and he buys just enough to last till the dinner is over and the company bids farewell in the evening. In food the range is somewhat restricted, the Parsian buying almost everything by weight, at so much for the kilogramme, which corresponds to nearty 2¼ pounds. Reducing the prices paid to American money, and the purchases to pounds, it is found that Parisians pay about 42 cents per pound for veal, 36 cents for ordinary rump steak, and 40 to 60 cents for beefsteak, 35 to 40 cents for mutton chops, 38 cents for leg of mutton, 64 cents for coffee, $1 to $1 20 for ordinary tea, 4½ cents for bread, 50 cents for butter, 48 cents for ordinary ham; and 70 cents for boiled ham sold in slices at the shops (the usual way in which it is bought,) 15 cents for loaf sugar broken into the accurately square lumps universally used here, about 8 cents a quart for milk, 4 cents each for tomatoes, and 12 cents a half peck for potatoes. These are the usual prices now paid for these articles, and, although the list does not include all, it shows the high prices at which most articles of food are sold in Paris. This is due not only to the increased charges consequent upon the Exposition, but also to the "octroi," or city customs, Paris levying a heavy duty upon almost everything brought into the city in order to raise the revenue. But, with these very high prices, the Parisians can still live more cheaply than in most other places, owing to the small value of articles of food they subsist upon, and the absence of wastefulness. I do not suppose there was a dinner outside of a hotel, served in Paris yesterday (Sunday), of which the food that composed it was not bought at the shops and markets on Sunday morning. This important business over, the populace started for the day's amusement—to the Exposition, to the theatres and the cafes, to the Boulevards, or to Versailles. It being the great fete day at Versailles, the first Sunday in the month, at least 200,000 people directed their steps to that famous city and palace, but Paris could readily spare them, for, including the strangers attracted by the Exposition, there are probably 3,000,000 population here now.

Driving a Minister From his Pulpit.

[From the Galveston News.]

The sermon of the Rev. Mr. McEntyre was summarily closed last night at Mount Baird church, five miles north of Dallas, by Gen. Chenewith, who, walking up in front of the pulpit, cursed the minister outrageously. An effort was made to eject Gen. Chenewith, which he successfully resisted by drawing a large knife and threatening to kill any one who attempted to lay hands on him. The Rev. Mr. McEntyre was rushed out of the church during the confusion that ensued, and, surrounded by his friends, was escorted home. Some hours later, while Mr. McEntyre was preparing to retire to bed, three shots were fired at him through his bed-room window, none, fortunately, taking effect. There were four men in the firing party.

The disgraceful proceedings grew out of Mr. McEntyre's refusing to permit the Rev. Mr. Byless of the same denomination to preach in the church. Byless is a recusant Episcopal minister, who, after doing missionary service in Australia, India, and China, came to Texas and embraced the Cambelite faith. Mr. McEntyre believes there is no salvation except through orthodox Cambeliteism. It is alleged that he refused Byless the use of the church because the recusant's parents having died Episcopalians, they were resting in hell. Chenewith espoused the cause of Byless with the above result.

FROM what the Pacific coast newspapers say of James H. Slater, the new Senator from Oregon, we judge that he will probably make a good, hardworking but not brilliant member of the upper House. He is said to be in moderate circumstances financially, but that does not deter from his worth, though it may prevent him from mixing in the shoddy and corrupt society of the national capital.

THE WAY OF THE WORLD.

MAN.

If he wears a good coat,
  Lift him up, lift him up;
Though he be but a bloat,
  Lift him up,
If he has not common sense,
And can boast a few pence,
  Lift him up.

Though his face shows no shame,
  Lift him up, lift him up;
Though crime is his name,
  Lift him up.
Though their disgrace be his sport,
Let your daughters him court—
  Lift him up.

WOMAN.

If a woman once errs,
  Kick her down, kick her down,
If misfortune be hers,
  Kick her down.
Though her tears fall like rain
  Kick her down.

If a man breaks her heart,
  Kick her down, kick her down,
Redouble the smart—
  Kick her down.
And if in low condition
On, on to perdition,
  Kick her down.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE population of Japan is 34,338,504, an increase of 126,391 since 1875.

FOUR men now living at Castleton, Vt., have had between them twenty wives.

"THERE wasn't a saloon keeper in the State that didn't ache to trust him," was a tribute to a dead Nevada man.

ARTHUR CHENEY says that he has lost $244,000 in the Boston Globe Theatre, and is unwilling to put any more money into the enterprise.

FRANK BUCKLAND, the naturalist, declares that babies swim naturally. A friend put one into warm water, and it took to it like a duck, swimming briskly.

A PRIVATE letter from Memphis mentions the fact that Representative Casey Young has so far recovered from an attack of yellow fever as to be considered out of danger.

Plans for a railway up Vesuvius have been completed and the work is to be begun at once. The cars will be drawn by a wire rope, moved by a stationary engine. The road is to be ready within a year.

THE Massachusetts Republican Convention's approval of the "motives" of Hayes' administration is like the recommendation given the deacon, that he was a sound theologian but a terrible swearer.

THE Postoffice Department has ruled that a husband has no control over the correspondence of his wife. But this decision will not prevent a man from carrying his wife's letter in his inside coat-pocket three weeks before mailing it."

A CHINESE child's magazine, containing sixteen pages and published monthly, has been started in Shanghai. It contains a variety of amusing and instructive matter, with well executed illustrations, and the subscription is 15 cents a year.

A SUPERB private residence in St. Louis, with well-improved and highly ornamented grounds, 127 by 135 feet in extent, situated on one of the favorite streets, the whole costing $113,000 thirteen years ago, was sold at auction last week for $13,950.

ELDER STEVENSON, a Mormon missionary incidentally proposed matrimony to a widow and her two daughters in Hickman county, Tenn. They said yes, and are on their way to Salt Lake City, where the marriage ceremoney is to be performed.

THE Lowell *Courier* thinks the most effective way of improving the tone of a cheap violin is to simply lay it across a rail just as a freight train is coming along. But it isn't healthy for a train to collide with violins and go through a broken bridge.

DEACON RICHARD SMITH'S advice to young men is characteristic of that truly good man. "I would not recommend abstentation from politics—it is your duty to participate—but if you have to choose between the caucus and the prayer meeting, go to the prayer meeting."

FLORENCE has a scrap-book to which he is very much attached. He says: "This book saved my life once. There was a railway accident out in Ohio. I might have been killed if I had gone on that train. I didn't go. I staid at home reading this scrap book."

A DUBLIN critic reviews a book, and then says in a postscript: "Passages that I consider unsuitable for the perusal of little boys and girls are to be found in pages 61, 63, 64, 138, 147, 148, 151, 156, 221, 223, 242, 243, 314, 343." Little boys and girls will thus be saved much trouble.

REPRESENTATIVE Scales, of North Carolina, writes to Washington denying the published statement that he advised the people of his district to resist the Internal revenue laws. He says, however: "I denounced some of the revenue officials for prostituting their positions for political purposes."

THE *Levant Herald* says that the word Pasha means "the feet of the Shah," and that the application of it to officials is as old as the time of Cyprus. He called his judges his "tongues," his police agents his "ears," his tax-gatherers his "hands," his officers charged with the administration of internal affairs his "eyes," and his warrior-chiefs his "feet."

THE Sherman (Tex.) *Register* is publishing the life of a gentleman who recently had a discussion at Fort Worth with the lamented Mr. "Billy Creiger over a bowl of the rosy, which resulted in Buffalo William lifting Creiger from the floor on the end of his butcher-knife and pinning him to the ceiling."

A DESPATCH from Calcutta quotes the passionate words of the Ameer of Afghanistan, uttered some time ago before his Court, as proof of the hostility to the British which exists in Cabul: "I have seven crores of rupees by me," said the Ameer, "every rupee of which I will hurl at the British Government, and I will roll the border tribes against them like blasts of fire."

GILMORE'S BAND, which has just made a concert tour through the leading cities of Europe, arrived at New York Sunday on the steamship Mosel. Mr. Gilmore represents the tour to have been fairly successful, even in a pecuniary point of view, for after paying all expenses each man received nearly four times as much money as the best musician in Europe would have received.

THE regal splendor in which Queen Victoria travels is evidenced by the richness of her railway carriage. Its windows are shaded with green silk curtains, trimmed with costly white lace; its ottomans are covered with cream colored silk, embroidered with the royal arms and monogram in purple and gold, and a carpet costing over $500 covers the floor. The entire worth of the vehicle is $30,000.

NOTICING the readiness with which Abby Carleton has baffled the cross-examination of skillful lawyers in the Vanderbilt will case, and recalling the cunning amiability of Mrs. Cooper, the witty audacity of Mrs. Jenks and the suave astuteness of Mrs. Bishop, the New York *World* ponders, and comes to the conclusion that woman was intended, not as a helpmeet to man, but as a witness.

THAT love of loyality which is a passion with the Irish will find abundant gratification this year. The Empress of Austria and Duke of Connaught intend setting up hunting establishments in Ireland. In view of the marriage of the Prince Imperial with the Princess Thyra of Denmark, who has set her heart on the union spite of every effort to wean her from the soft idea, the ex-Empress Eugenie has offered $250,000 for a beautiful estate belonging to an absentee nobleman in Meath.

FRANK POLK felt resentful because the Mayor of Pisgah, Texas, fined him for drunkenness. He got a rifle and rode up and down in front of the Mayor's office, daring him to come out. The Chief of Police drew a revolver, and ordered him to throw down his gun. Polk fired, hitting the officer, who, in falling, shot Polk in the body. The Mayor ran out and shot three balls into the desperado. The latter fired several shots at the Mayor, but he escaped unhurt. Polk and Powers died.

THE Supreme Court of Indinia holds that the occasional drinking of a glass of ale, wine, or whiskey by a man who is not in the habit of becoming intoxicated, does not constitute such immorality or unfitness as would preclude an applicant from obtaining a license to retail intoxicating liquors. In support of this view, the Court quoted the Scriptural text: "The Lord causeth to grow the wine that maketh glad the heart of man" (104 Ps. 15th verse). "Drink no longer water, bu use a little wine for thy stomach's sake, and thine often infirmities." (1 Tim., 5th verse).

IN a flood in Austin, Texas, a man found himself left on a swiftly dissolving bank. He called to his son, who was on high ground above, to throw a rope. The boy did so, and the old man, as he took one end of the line in his hand, said: "Now listen to me, and do as I tell you. If you find you can't hold on when I commence to climb, let go. It's no use for both to drown, so don't let me pull you down. If you find you can't hold the rope, drop it, run down in the flat, and grab for me as I float by." The boy braced, and the father was saved.

LORD COLERIDGE has restored and beautified the Church of St. Mary Attery in memory of his father, mother and wife. Over the white marble figure in the transept is the following inscription: "To the fair and holy memory of Jane Fortescue, Baroness Coleridge, her husband dedicates this marble, thankful for his happiness, sorrowing for his loss, hopeing steadfastly through God's mercy to meet her—when the night is past—in the perfect and unending day."

A TRIAL just ended in Portland revealed that Joseph L. Clement, who had his life insured for $15,000, started with a friend in separate vehicles for his home. Near the river his friend heard a splash and saw Clement's team struggling in the water. Clement was missing from that time. His wife applied for the insurance money, which was not paid, the averment being that Clement was not dead. The insurance men obtained Clement's mother's affidavit that he pretended to be drowned, and fled to the West, whither his wife was to follow with the $15,000.

MR. ROGERS, who is the private secretary of Mr. Hayes, has defined his chief's attitude on the question of contributions to the campaign fund. He has "given nothing, and will give nothing in aid of strictly partisan contests, but since the campaign opened, he has privately given aid wherein his judgment it would do good by helping to elect some good man." Now, he is captious indeed who wouldn't be satisfied with an explanation so full, particular, and satisfactory. Mr. Gorham, even, must accept this as equal to the promised $5,000. The Washington *Post*, however, says: "Perhaps if the Secretary of the Radical Committee will take the trouble to look up these private subscriptions to elect good men he will discover that Hayes has concluded that not a single good man is running for Congress."

THE late M. Thiers, Advocate, Historian, Minister of State and President, married the daughter of a Parisian banker, rather in order to gain the protection of M. Dosne's influence and Mme. Dosne's good will than for any violent passion. So far as Mlle. Dosne was concerned, she accepted the rising young statesman at her parents' desire, and lived very comfortably with him, and enjoyed his crowning fortune. Her popularity grew with his, and she is to-day so influential in French politics that while the Orleanists refuse to pool their claims with the Bourbons, and while MacMahon contemplates re-election, or a higher place, and while the Radicals challenge the hopes of moderate Republicans in the future, some now speak of Madame Thiers as likely to combine in the highest degree the qualities needed for an Executive, and worthy of following her husband at the helm of State. This would be woman's rights with a vengeance, but is hardly more probable than the election of Mrs. Stanton as President of the United States.

Weekly Post.

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One Copy, one year	$2 00
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All papers promptly stopped at expiration of subscription, the date of which is on the printed label containing subscriber's name, pasted at the head of each paper.

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Specimen copies of The Daily and Weekly Post will be sent to any address, free of charge. Address all orders to the publishers,

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 5, 1878.

Complaints have been made that papers have been discontinued without notice. Our terms are that subscription must be paid in advance, and as we use the Dix mailing machine, any subscriber can ascertain the date when his subscription will expire by referring to the tab on his paper.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Weekly Post for the Cameron Smashing Campaign.

In no way can the success of the Democratic State, County, Congressional and Legislative candidates be better promoted than by the general circulation of Democratic newspapers They keep their readers alive to the importance of the canvass; furnish them with arguments to meet their opponents in the local controversies continually occurring; and stimulate the work of organization so that the full vote of the party may be got out.

The election of 1878 is one of the greatest importance; probably there has not been one in half a century involving a greater number of State officials of the highest rank—Governor, the Supreme Court, the Legislature, United States Senator and twenty-seven Congressmen are all involved in this contest. But equally important with the mere filling of these offices, the people of Pennsylvania will vote for or against the continuance in power of the corrupt Cameron dynasty. That's the square issue presented. Now is the time or never to rescue the Commonwealth from this ring of political spoilers and jobbers.

To aid in this work, which we are confident the Democracy of the State will achieve, we propose to issue a campaign edition of The Weekly Post. It will be a large quarto sheet of fifty-six columns, and in addition to its political features, will contain all the news of the day, by telegraph and mail, literary miscellany, farm notes, the cattle and general markets, correspondence, political news from all parts of the State, etc. We ask our Democratic friends to aid in obtaining for it a circulation worthy of the cause it will champion, and the importance of the issues involved in the election.

THE TERMS:

From the 5th of September to the 17th of November, we will furnish The Weekly Post (prepaying the postage) as a campaign paper at the following rates:

Single Subscription	35c.
Clubs of 10 for 30c	$3 00
Clubs of 20 for 25c	5 00
Clubs of 30 for	6 50
Clubs of 50 and upwards 20c	10 00
Clubs of 100 and upwards 15c	15 00

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

The Election, November 5th.

Voters must pay a State or county tax by Saturday, October 5th.

Foreigners must be naturalized by October 5th.

HOW TO DEFEAT CAMERON.

The most important office to be filled in Pennsylvania at the November election, is United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March next.

Don Cameron is the selected candidate of the Republican party for the place. All other aspirants have been ruled off by the managing politicians.

Cameron is a man of insignificant abilities; of no capacity as a writer or speaker, and no qualities to influence or control legislation. He will be the merest cypher if elected, as the Senate will be certainly Democratic during his term. With his own friends in the majority he wouldn't amount to much, but with his opponents in control he will be the most inefficient and useless Senator that has ever been chosen by Pennsylvania.

Yet the ring of desperate and dishonest politicians who have adopted Don Cameron as a sign board, are determined he shall be chosen to perpetuate their own power in the State and maintain their hold on the Federal offices.

On a direct vote of the people, we have never heard it denied, Cameron as a candidate would be beaten 150,000 votes in the State. We believe if the issue was squarely presented the majority against him would go over that figure; but, by the manupulation of legislative districts, by the ring, if the Republicans carry the Legislature, Cameron is certain to be chosen Senator.

In Allegheny county the Republicans have *sixteen* candidates running for the Legislature, every-one of whom is privately pledged to vote for Cameron, yet not one of the sixteen dare come out over his own signature and avow such a purpose. They are running on false pretences; the main purpose of their candidacy is to vote for Cameron, but this they carefully disguise by keeping the Senatorial question in the background.

The Republican papers of the county, supporting the election of these legislative candidates, and thus doing their best to return Don Cameron to the Senate, dreading a wholesome public sentiment, have not ventured to openly advocate Cameron's election. He is held in such contempt in Allegheny county, as the head of a band of political brigands, that it is not prudent for any reputable man or journal to espouse his cause.

Yet Republican success in November means sixteen votes from Allegheny county in the Legislature to send Don Cameron back to the Senate. There can be no doubt of it. The Cameron organs will not deny it. Thousands of dollars will be poured into every legislative district to accomplish this purpose, by corrupting the voters. This is the traditional policy of the Cameron family.

It is as much the interest and wish of a majority of the honest Republicans of the county to defeat Cameron, and crush out the power of his ring, as it is of the Democracy. There never has been presented as magnificent an opportunity as the present. *Defeat the Cameron legislative ticket and you defeat* Don Cameron, *and forever destroy Cameronism as a power in Pennsylvania.* That's the law and gospel of the campaign. Cameronism rests on the sixteen legislative votes from Allegheny county.

A BRAZILIAN FAMINE.

A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* at Rio Janeiro, tells a terrible story of famine and pestilence in the North-Western part of Brazil, comprising a district equal in extent to New England, the Middle Atlantic States, West Virginia, Ohio and Indiana combined, which has been without rain since July, 1876. The brooks, springs and wells long ago dried up. Even the river beds have now become dusty channels. The cattle, of which there were vast herds, have died of thirst. The people perishing for want of food and water, have fled from their homes, many of them dying—sometimes whole families together—before reaching a place of refuge. Those of them who escaped have overcrowded the cities of refuge so greatly as in some cases, to multiply the population by five, and they are now herded together in the open streets, living like swine upon scanty rations issued by the government and upon such refuse as they can gather in the gutters. Well-nigh naked and utterly debased by their sufferings they live in bestial immorality, not scrupling even to resort to cannibalism in some instances, while small-pox, yellow fever, dysentery and some other diseases are sweeping them away by thousands. As if to leave no element of wretchedness out of the account, they are the victims of the most brutal ill-treatment at the hands of the police and soldiery and worse still at the hands of vile speculators, who make trade of these wretches' woes. Until now this terrible story has not been told in this country; we have known only that in parts of Brazil the rainy season has failed, but we have not hitherto dreamed that such a famine as this afflicted so vast a territory. The Brazilian Government has voted credits for the relief of these unfortunate people to the extent of about $15,000,000, of which $4,500,000 are to be expended in building railroads. In addition to this the sums resulting from private efforts will amount to fully $5,000,000.

NOT A NEW IDEA.

The idea of substituting greenbacks for National Bank notes is not a conception of such recent date as some Republican journals wish to make believe. Over ten years ago the matter was before the House of Congress and favorably acted on by that body. On the 26th of November, 1867, Mr. Ross, of Illinois, introduced the following resolution:

> *Resolved*, That the Committee on Banking and Currency be and they are hereby instructed to report at an early day a bill providing for withdrawing from circulation the National currency, and to supply the place with Treasury notes usually known as "greenbacks."

After some skirmishing Mr. Ross, in order to get a test vote on the resolution, moved to lay it on the table. Those who voted "yes" were opposed to the object of the resolution; those who voted "no" favored. It was decided not to lay the resolution on the table by a vote of 101 nays to 52 yeas, and it was then adopted and sent to the Committee. Of the 101 who voted for the resolution, 69 were Republicans and 31 were Democrats, and 1 (Cary) Independent. But one Democrat voted against the resolution. A decided majority of the Republican members favored the substitution. It is needless to say the idea has not grown weaker since 1867, but has grown mightily in strength, and, unless the signs fail, is bound to prevail. The Republicans have fallen away from it, but there will be enough Democrats in the next Congress to pass it, and with the election of 1880 staring the Republicans in the face Mr. Hayes will hardly veto it.

The Congressional nominations in the Sixteenth district were completed at Williamsport on Tuesday, by the nomination by the Democrats of Dr. Robert B. Smith of Tioga, and by the Greenbackers of J. F. Davis of Lycoming. John I. Mitchell of Tioga, the present member, is the Republican candidate. The total vote of the district in 1876 was: for Mitchell, Rep., 13,575; White, Dem., 12,027; Davis, Ind., 1,785. Last year the vote on State Treasurer by counties, was as follows:

	Dem.	Rep.	Green
Tioga	1,670	3,113	816
Potter	890	1,133	360
McKean	811	814	1
Cameron	588	310	13
Lycoming	4,273	2,263	1,551
Sullivan	546	372	373
Totals	8,778	8,005	3,104

The Greenback movement is reported very strong in this district, and Mr. Davis, their candidate, has some show; but, of course, this will depend on which party he draws his main strength from. The Democrats hope to carry the district, and so do the Republicans, for the matter of that, but it is hope and not certainty all around. If all is true that is reported about the Republican Greenback defection in Tioga, the Democratic candidate will be elected.

SMALL TRICKERY.

We had supposed that the time for making political uses of soldiers' organizations had passed, but it seems that such is not the case and that arrangements are now being made for the organization of a secret association or league composed entirely of soldiers, the object of which is to promote the success of the Republican ring ticket. The following circular, which has been largely distributed, explains the scheme:

> "The Pennsylvania Soldiers' League, 1205 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Sept. 10, 1878.—Dear Sir: On the Republican State ticket only are the names of the men who faced the enemy with us during the war for the Union. In view of this fact the above organization has been formed of soldiers without regard to party, and your co-operation is asked in getting up a league in your county; sending promptly to these headquarters the names of all your members and all soldiers of whatever politics in the county. It is important that not only Republicans should be enrolled, but soldiers of all parties. At the present time the necessity of the election of those who fought with us is as apparent as it was in the trying days of 1861-65. A copy of this has been sent to some of your friends.
>
> "Truly yours,
> "Robert L. Orr,
> "President P. S. L."

"Soldiers of all politics" will hardly be decoyed into the Cameron camp by such a weak invention as this. The "trying days of 1861-65" irresistibly recall Don Cameron's famous mule contracts, out of which he laid the basis of the fortune with which he is now trying to buy up the United States Senatorship. Hence we judge the appeal will scarcely enthuse the soldier element for Cameron.

A SAD PICTURE.

The *Gazette* is thought to be an organ and speaks for the Republican party in this great manufacturing centre. It says: "Fernando Wood is at work to push his Free Trade bill through the next Congress, which will destroy the industries of Pennsylvania and reduce its enterprising citizens to penury, and its sons of toil to actual starvation."

If this don't arouse the masses to vote for Boss Errett what is the use of "hi-falutin" gasconade? A party that has been in power for sixteen years and reduced the tariff on the industries of Pennsylvania three times, talking of the Wood Free Trade tariff reducing "the sons of toil to actual starvation," would be buncombe if it was not hypocritical cant. The tariff on such articles as Pittsburgh is interested in, made by the representatives of our manufacturers, Harry Oliver, James Parke, Jr., W. D. Wood and others, and the rates in the bill as proposed by Fernando Wood, are in the handwriting of the gentlemen above named, and if actual starvation is to overtake the sons of toil they are responsible. Speaker Randall has the manuscript copy, and will be glad to show it to anybody who doubts the facts as we have stated them. When any one talks to our manufacturers about the proposed tariff bill being free trade, they stick their tongues in their cheeks and say that may do for the *Gazette* to blather about and to scare workingmen, but it suits us, as we were consulted and with our hands put down the figures.

But if our manufacturers will continue to play the fool by sending Republicans from this county to Congress they may get a tariff they don't like. They had better consider the situation.

A WORD TO DEMOCRATIC GREENBACKERS.

This is no time for political experiments, in wandering off after strange gods, by Democrats who have kept the faith and made the good fight in the long years that the Republican party has managed to control the government, first by fanaticism, then by force, and lastly by fraud. Judge Thurman in a speech he made at London, Ohio, on Thursday night last, said:

> Everywhere where I have been in the State I have found the party solid as one man. No party was ever so well conditioned. If we lose this election it will be because we have not done our duty to the cause we love, because we like our ease better than we do our party. Let every Democrat do his duty at the next election, and we are certain of victory.
>
> After the 4th of March next there will be a Democratic Senate in the United States.
>
> What a strange change, my friends. When I entered the Senate there were but seven Democrats therein. After the 4th of March next we will have a majority of six. The Democratic House has been the means of accomplishing some grand results. It was the means of restoring the silver coinage to circulation; it was the cause of putting a stop to military interference with the elections in the States.
>
> These things never would have been accomplished had they been left to the Republicans. If a Democratic House has done so much what may we expect when we have both branches of Congress?
>
> This being the case, my friends, I believe that every one of you who believes in Democratic principles—every one who believes that the Republican policy is not a wise policy, believes there should be a change in our administration. I appeal to you to see that you elect a solid Democrat from this Congressional district this fall. Of what use are your Democratic principles if they are not carried into effect. Do you ever reflect that your influence in general government is confined to one day in two years? It is only one day in this time that you have a right to decide what man you will have to make your laws. When you put in your ballot, if on that paper is inscribed the name of a Republican, how can you say that you have sought to carry Democratic principles into effect?
>
> Faith is shown by works. The man who sincerely believes in the principles of the Democratic party will see that he votes for the man who will carry those principles into effect.

These words will answer as well for Pennsylvania as for Ohio. Let Democrats, who are impatient at the slow results that follow their adherence to Democratic principles and support of the Democratic organization, look at what we have achieved in nine years:

In 1869, the Democrats in the United States Senate, numbered but *eight* Senators, while in the House of Representatives we had but seventy-one Representatives. There was more than a two-thirds Radical majority in both branches, and that party in Congress was supreme as the law making power. The President's veto, as Andrew Johnson found out, was a useless prerogative. This was the Congress that passed the law nullifying the contract with the bondholders, and making the bonds payable in gold or silver coin; by another act of repudiation afterwards changed by this same Republican party, in demonetizing silver, to *gold* coin.

But look at the results brought about by faithful adherence to the Democratic party and our constant appeals to the patriotism and good sense of the people. We have had control of the House of Representatives since December, 1875; the Senate is tie, and after the fourth of March next, will be Democratic by a majority of not less than ten and possibly fourteen. The law-making power of the nation will be under the control of the Democratic party in five months. Heretofore, having only one house of Congress, our power on legislation was but of a negative character. After the fourth of March next it will be positive and controlling. Then the Democracy will be responsible for the laws that are made, for the first time in nearly twenty years.

In 1869, the only States the Democrats controlled, as indicated by the elections of Governor, were Connecticut, California, Delaware, New Jersey and New York, five in all. All the rest were under Radical rule. Now, out of the *thirty-eight* States in the Union, the Democracy control *twenty-four*, leaving the Republicans but *thirteen*, not counting Maine, which may have a Democratic or Greenback Governor, but is certain not to have a Republican.

The electoral and popular vote on President shows still stronger the great gains the Democratic party has made in the strength and affection of the American people. In 1868, Grant had 224 electoral votes against 80 for Seymour; and on the popular vote 762,991 majority over the Democratic candidate. In 1876, setting aside our honest majority of twenty-three in the electoral college, we polled 4,300,000 votes with a majority over Hayes of 266,000 votes.

Does that look like going into a political decline. The elections since the Presidential contest have also marked in a telling manner the progress of the Democracy. Oregon and Ohio, that voted for Hayes, have been redeemed, and taken their places in the Democratic column.

We ask these dissatisfied and impatient Democrats, who talk of abandoning their party for a will-o'-the-wisp adventure, that will lead them from a solid pathway to the bogs and morass of uncertainty and defeat, to examine these facts, with the same strong sense and political fidelity they have shown in adhering to the Democracy in the years of the past, when we seemed allied to never-ending defeat. There is nothing to be gained worth gaining, even if alliance with the Greenbackers assured that party success. All that is practical or valuable, set forth in their platforms, is within the power of the Democracy to accomplish. The danger is that by a diversion of strength from the Democracy to the third party, the Republican party will be able to stay for a brief time the onward and certain progress of the Democracy to the possession of every department of the State and Federal governments. The Greenbackers have no existence as a party—they have not a Senator in Congress or Representative; they do not control a State Government, and their prospects of doing so are slim indeed. We all like to be on the winning side; it is human nature. And we can conceive of no greater exhibition of political stupidity—no greater lack of judgement—no more ridiculous burlesque on their past fidelity and courage in defeat—than for Democrats to abandon their party at this time, just as we are coming into the full control of the Federal and State Governments, for an experiment with a party of to-day, whose success is an impossibility. Our party history runs back to the foundations of the Government; we have an army back of us of nearly five millions of voters; we have or soon will have, both houses of Congress; we control twenty-four out of thirty-eight States! Is the hour of victory and great results, the time for faltering or losing one's political identity, in a mongrel organization whose past is a blank, whose present a strange compound of good sense and insanity, and whose leadership combines the audacity and recklessness of Butler with the communism of Dennis Kearney.

Conkling's attempt to fire the Northern heart by a bloody shirt speech at Saratoga to the Republican State Convention was an ignominious failure. The Senator, in his most fervid manner, committed himself anew in opposition to pacification, and drew a picture as graphic as it was false of the present relations of the races in certain Southern States; but it is remarked by one of the most careful Republican correspondents on the ground that "his utterances in this regard were received with silence, which is significant of party sentiment, when it is remembered that there were enough Conkling men, pure and simple, in the house to raise the roof with applause." The New York *Evening Post* comments on this part of his speech:

> The remainder of Mr. Conkling's speech is feeble and flat to the last degree. His course in waving the bloody shirt at this late day—after his rival, Mr. Blaine, and almost all the other "stalwart" Republicans have dropped it—is, considered from the point of view of statesmanship, beneath contempt. It will not secure one hard money Republican vote, while it tends to drive away hard money Democratic votes.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

"He laughs best who laughs last." It appears that the second day's work at the Syracuse State Convention was a successful triumph for the friends of Tilden over Tammany on all the points in controversy. Tammany got recognition as the regular organization in New York city, but failed in capturing the State Committee or nominating its candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

The Republican Convention of New York, at Saratoga, yesterday accepted the leadership of Conkling, made him Permanent President, heard a key-note speech from him, adopted a hard money platform, and nominated George T. Danforth for Judge of the Court of Appeals. Even Geo. Wm. Curtis sung hosannas over the work of the Convention, which didn't even acknowledge the existence of the Fraudulent President.

Our advices from the highest authority in Ohio, are to the effect that the Democracy will carry the State over Republicans and Nationals by a large majority. The Democratic party there is the Greenback of the simon pure stamp, without any of its nonsense. A victory there will infuse new life into Pennsylvania, but we should not wait for that. Let the County Committees go forward in the work of organization with all the vigor and energy they can command.

The Republican County Committee have decided to invite Carl Schurz here "to honestly and fully discuss" the politics of the day. When the hat is passed for the $250 fee Carl usually charges, we hope the Cameron managers will not be forgotten. Kemble of Philadelphia, and Mackey have had experience in employing Schurz in past campaigns, and can give reliable information as to discounts for a series of speeches or a week's job.

The session of the Democratic State Convention at Syracuse yesterday passed off harmoniously. The resolutions include one demanding that gold and silver coin be the only standard of value, and paper convertible into coin at the will of the holder the only currency of the country. The administration of Gov. Robinson was endorsed. Hon. G. B. Bradley was nominated for Judge of the Court of Appeals. The Tammany element of the Convention triumphed.

The terrible drain on our National industries occasioned by the public debt and the National banks may be appreciated when we remember that the bondholders have drawn, *in interest alone*, since 1862, the enormous sum of $1,881,764,275. This sum exceeds the assessed value of all the property in Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Vermont. Radical mismanagement has more than doubled the debt on which this mountaineous load of interest has been paid. It is strange that hard times prevail in a country in which the value of a State is annually passed from the hands of the workers to the coffers of the idle?

A comparision of the present fever visitation in New Orleans with those occuring at four other periods, between the years 1847 and 1867, shows that the fatalities recorded during the prevalence of the plague the present year do not come up to either of the former seasons.—those of the two above named years coming the nearest in the number of deaths, the record being 3,107 for 1867, and 2,804 in 1847, and compared with 2,608 victims of the scourge thus far recorded this year. The greatest mortality caused by fever in New Orleans was during the summer of 1853, when 7,849 persons fell victims to the disease. It is probable the deaths this season will exceed those of 1847 and 1867, and only fall below those of 1853

Gen. Butler's reasons for becoming a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts are given in a letter from him, dated June 2, and addressed to one of his supporters. In this letter he says he looks upon Massachusetts as being at once the best and worst governed State in the Union—"the best in regard to her laws, and the worst in administration of them"—and it is with the patriotic desire for giving his fellow citizens a better State administration, as the General puts it, that he is willing to forego that retiracy from public affairs to which his advancing years and personal inclinations would lead him. This is all very well, but a Presidential election two years hence has also something to do with Butler's self-sacrifice. If elected Governor of Massachusetts he will be the Presidential candidate of the Nationals beyond doubt, and fancies that if the election goes to the House he will either be able to get away with the Presidency or dictate who shall go into the White House, as Henry Clay did in 1825.

"Beaver Falls."—The interest bearing debt, July 1, 1877, was $1,711,888,500; July 1, 1878, it was $1,794,735,650; the non-interest bearing debt July 1, 1877, was $476,764,031 84; July 1, 1878, it was $455,-875,682 27. The total outstanding principal was as follows:

July 1, 1877	$2,205,301,392 10
July 1, 1878	2,256,205,892 53

The cash in the Treasury, July 1, 1877, was $186,025,960 73; July 1, 1878, $256,-823,612 08. We have not the figures at hand for the month you name.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

Senator Dill and Governor Curtin will attend to the people of Cumberland county next week.

The Nationals in Gov. Curtin's district have nominated Seth H. Yocum as a candidate for Congress.

Judge Dana has signified his acceptance of the people's nomination for the Judgeship in Lehigh county.

Mr. Herman Fry, who was nominated last week for Assembly by the Democrats of Wilksbarre, has declined to run.

At Altoona next Friday evening Senator Wallace, State Senator Yerkes, General Coffroth and J. P. Linton speak at a grand rally at the Opera House.

The Conferees of the Franklin-Huntingdon district have adjourned until Thursday next, at Newport. The contest still stands—Stenger 9, Magee 9.

The conferees of the Twenty-fifth Judicial district met at Bellefonte on Tuesday and nominated Hon. Charles A. Mayer for President Judge by acclamation.

Three hundred and thirty-six ballots, with Stenger 9 and Magee 9, was the way the balloting wound up on Thursday at the meeting of the Franklin-Huntingdon Congressional Conferees.

The Nationals held a big meeting in Philadelphia on Wednesday, crowding their large wigwam and organizing two overflow meetings outside. Dewees, Mason and Hughes spoke.

"Realizing that Hoyt is virtually out of the Gubernatorial race, the Republicans of the Wilmot district are deserting to the National candidate for Governor in droves," is what the Columbia *Herald* has to say about it.

Judge Dana of Luzerne, consents to run as an independent candidate for Judge in Lehigh county in the following dispatch: "If elected by the people I will serve.' Hon. Edwin Albright is the regular Democratic candidate.

"Andrew H. Dill, in all his extensive practice as a lawyer, *never appeared as an attorney for a corporation* He was always on the other side. In making this assertion we speak whereof we know," says the Harrisburg *Patriot*.

The Democratic Senatorial Conference of the Centre-Clearfield district have nominated C. T. Alexander of Centre county, on the first ballot, over W. W. Betts of Clearfield. Hon. S. R. Peale of Clinton, withdrew by letter before the ballot.

A gentleman, well posted, declared yesterday in our presence, that W. C. Plummer, the Greenback-Labor candidate for Congress in the Butler Crawford-Mercer district, will be elected by over one thousand majority. He is confident that Plummer will beat Dick in Crawford county. Our prophet is not a Greenbacker, but he says he always recognizes facts.—*Venango Spectator.*

The Republicans of the Twentieth Senatorial district have nominated Dr. George B. Seamans, of Pleasant Valley, for State Senator on the first ballot. His only opponent thus far is J. B. Hickey, nominee of the Greenback-Labor party, the Democrats not having yet nominated. Hickey, though unfit, will likely be the next Senator.

The Republican Committee of Franklin County recently adopted a resolution requesting Horatio G. Fisher, the Republican candidate for Congress, to resign his seat in the State Senate. Of coarse they did not get a favorable response from him. Cameron has too much need of Fisher in the Senate.

The Greenback party in the Clearfield, Centre and Clinton Senatorial district have nominated S. Woods Caldwell, of Lock Haven, for Senator. Mr. Caldwell is the Greenback candidate for Assembly in Clinton, but will withdraw to accept the Senatorial nomination, thus leaving a clear field to Mr. A. J. Quigley. The Republicans will make no nomination.

"The world still moves," will be the reflection of many a political Rip Van Winkle when he thinks that the Republican War Governor of Pennsylvania is about to go to Congress from a stronghold of Pennsylvania Democracy, while the Confederate bushwhacker Mosby goes abroad as a full-fledged Republican to represent the United States in a foreign country.—*Philadelphia Times.*

The Republican Conference of the Nineteenth Congressional district—York, Adams and Cumberland—have nominated Thomas E. Cochran for Congress. As the district gives a solid Democratic majority of five thousand, his candidacy will not seriously alarm Mr. Frank E. Beltzhoover, the Democratic nominee, who expects to take the seat in the House now occupied by the stalwart Levi Maish.

R. B. Brown, in a letter to the Clarion *Jacksonian* says:

> I have requested Mr. Vensel, the Chairman, to call a meeting of the Democratic County Committee at an early day. I propose to submit my action as a candidate for Senator to the decision of the regularly constituted authority of the Democratic party of this county.

A meeting of the Committee to take action has been called for October 12, and we presume Mr. Brown's name will be withdrawn.

The Republican candidates are still in trouble about a Senatorial candidate in the Warren and Venango districts. The *Venango Spectator* sums up the situation:

> Don Cameron does not want and will not permit the nomination of Mr. Lee. He does want General Allen as the nominee, and, failing in that, the nomination of a third man whose neck will fit the Cameron yoke.
>
> Lee has been nominated by Venango and Allen by Warren, and Lee proposes to stick.

The Reading *Eagle*, independent in politics, summarizes the political situation:

> The political kaleidoscope continues to change from week to week. The Maine election worked a wondrous change in public opinion as to the strength of the Greenbackers, and if Ohio and Indiana next month follow in the track of Maine, there is no telling how Pennsylvania may go in November. But, looking into the glass to-day, supposing it to be a third of a mile track, we find that Dill has passed the judges' stand, and that Mason and Hoyt are abreast, having just reached the quarter mile pole. If Dill keeps down to it and does not break up, it looks now as if he would easily win. Mason is well shod, however, and rightly grounded, and runs like lightning, while Hoyt has cut his right fore foot with his gold shoe on his left fore foot, which may lame him considerably unless he is doctored up by the patent government-bond-and-specie-resumption soothing syrup. The second round between the candidates will be finished after the news from Ohio and Indiana comes in, when perhaps Mason will be closer on Dill's heels.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The Empress of Austria's parents—Maximilian, Duke in Bavaria, and the Princess Ludovica—have just celebrated their golden wedding at Tegernsee, the celebration *en famille*.

Ben. Hill in Georgia: "I begin to think that the Democratic party can never be killed. Secession did not kill it; the war has not killed it; fraud has not killed it; it has not killed itself, and it will not die."

An old maid has a cat and a canary. The cat dies first. She has him stuffed, and places him in the cage of the canary, saying: "I have put the dear creature where he always desired to be?"—*Paris Paper.*

"The Claimant," Orton, is now employed at Portsmouth Dockyard, sawing timber. He is much thinner than he was. At first they set him to brick-making, but he attracted too much attention from curious visitors.

A nephew of Ralph Waldo Emerson is about to enter the lecture field in Massachusetts. His name is Willian Ralph Emerson, and his subject will be 'In a Hundred Years, What?" One exhilarating answer is, "No Butler."

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Patrick McDougall will be the *ad interim* Governor-General of Canada during the period between the departure of Earl Dufferin and the arrival of the Marquis of Lorne, the latter being expected the first week in November.

Trains were run on the New York Elevated road up to midnight for the first time last week. During the week ending September 21 the enormous number of nearly three hundred and forty-five thousand passengers were carried over the road.

Three men from Sangamon County, Ill. have been elected to the United States Senate—after they left the county. One was General Shields, of Minnesota; another, Hon. Alvin Saunders, now serving from Nebraska, and the third is Mr. Slater, the new Senator from Oregon.

Mrs. Langtry's beautiful nose is out of joint. Mrs. Wheeler, another Jersey woman, only recently resident in the Isle of Wright, is the new reigning beauty. She is a lady of the Langtry and languishing type, and is said to excel even the Jersey Lily in the art of setting off her charms.

The Pope is, they say, a most indefatigable letter-writer. He has taken it in hand to reform the regular clergy, beginning at Rome, and has had furnished to him a list of all the priests resident, with particulars as to their private lives and the manner in which they discharge their duties.

Colonel Miles Foote, who died recently at Canton, Connecticut, aged ninety years and five months, was the lineal descendant, in the seventh generation, of Nathaniel Foote, who settled at Wethersfield in 1636. He had voted at seventy consecutive State and seventeen Presidential elections.

There is no bank in New York now doing a business on a capital of more than $5,000,000. In 1877 the Bank of Commerce had a capital of $10,000,000, the largest of any in the East, but reduced it one-half. Many of the New York banks have a capital of less than $1,000,000, and some have only $100,000.

Mary Anderson feeds genius with beefsteak. She says: "When I come home at night I am awfully hungry. I eat a beefsteak supper when I come from the theatre—a nice underdone steak—and not a very small one at that. But after my midnight supper I go to bed and sleep with the most perfect quietude."

Caleb Cushing claims Newburyport as his home, and says the statement that he voted in Virginia at a recent election is an error. It is upwards of six years since he cast a ballot in that State. On his return from Spain, two years ago, he resumed his residence in Newburyport and has since paid his personal taxes there.

"I thought you had a dreadful row with X——, but you always seem to be together now; have you made it up with him?" "My dear fellow, I detest him cordially, but I determined to make him uncomfortable, so I've become friends with him again so as to have the chance to say disagreeable things to him."—*Paris Figaro.*

London Letter: General Grant will perhaps be pleased to learn that his $10,-000 dinner at Sunderland, the expenses of which the town council vainly tried to fix on the taxpayers, has resulted in the stables, horses, carts, etc., of the corporation being levied on in order to pay the costs of the suit between the council and the people.

Modjeska has reached the farewell stage of her career in the United States, it seems, but as her agent, Mr. Sargent says that this is "probably" her last season in America, we are at liberty to remember Cushman and take the statement with a grain of salt. Sargent says she has received flattering offers from St. Petersburg, Paris and London. This is all very flattering to the beautiful actress.

Mrs. Hoxie, *nee* Vinnie Ream, the sculptor, has contributed one of her original works in marble to the relief of the yellow fever sufferers in the South. It is a bust of a lovely young girl, wreathed in a garland of passion flowers. The bust is valued at $300, and will be converted immediately into money by raffle. It is called "The South," and is a noble contribution from one who has struggled up through many difficulties.

Thomas Talbot, the Republican candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, was born of Irish parents, lost his father at the age of five and was sent to work in a factory. He got what schooling he could, and at manhood, having saved a little money, rented an old grist mill in North Billerica and began to grind dye-woods. He has prospered with time, and North Billerica, which had but five or six houses and no business, when he went there, is now a flourishing place, mainly, it is said, through his agency.

The National Council of the Order of the United American Mechanics commenced its session in Baltimore on Tuesday. The report of the National Secretary shows that there are in Pennsylvania 235 subordinate councils; New Jersey, 60; Delaware, 6; Maryland, 27; Ohio, 14; New York, 5; Massachusetts, 10; Indiana, 3; Connecticut, 9; and New Hampshire, 3; with a total membership of about 35,000. Receipts of subordinate councils the past year reached nearly $180,000. Over $78,-000 were paid out for relief of members and over $3,000 for relief of widows and orphans.

FORSAKEN.

BY S. C.

The weeks and months are gliding on,
And still we walk apart;
Yet to the past, forever gone,
Turns back my longing heart, Alas!
An empty aching heart.

Bright morning, on its radiant wings,
No gladness bears to me;
And solemn, dusky evening brings
A ling'ring thought of thee; false one,
A memory sad of thee.

If thou could'st hear each piteous moan,
Could'st see these blinding tears,
Thou would'st not leave me thus alone
To face the future years; its dark
And ever lonely years.

I know that on thy path again
The light of love will shine;
And thou may'st ne'er remember then
The gloom that shadows mine; for thou
Did'st cast a gloom on mine,

Yet I shall bless thee for the bliss
With which life's morn was fraught;
And while thy transient love I miss,
Think of the joy it brought: Ah me!
The glad sweet joy it brought.

BEAVER FALLS, Pa.

GENTLEMAN GEORGE.

An Extraordinary Sketch of Ohio's Senator Elect.

[George Alfred Townsend in Phila. Times.]

George Pendleton is a singular compound of the Southerner in bearing with the Yankee in business. The latter qualities he gets from his mother's family, the Hunts, of New Jersey, who alone left him anything. The Pendletons were Virginians, who were, as Federalists, sent to Georgia early in the history of the State, and there Pendleton's father was born. His grandfather was the second of Alexander Hamilton at Wehawken when Burr accomplished his revenge. Old folks in New York say it is the tradition that Hamilton was sacrificed to the mistaken ardor of his second, who ought to have seen that by a duel Burr risked nothing but his worthless life and gained a full revenge, while Hamilton risked influence and happiness and laid his life upon the miserable altar of the duello. Pendleton, says the tradition, should have seen that Hamilton meant to throw away his fire, and Burr meant to murder. Yet the second, permeated with the silly vanity of courage, as it is understood in the South, brought the statesman unhesitatingly into the presence of the assassin. Crossed with the quiet, acquisitive stock of the North Jerseyman, the son of Pendleton has become a diplomatic and cordial, yet somewhat subtle compound of the knight and the trader, and the idea of a personal "difficulty" has never crossed his mind. On several occasions, it was told, when Pendleton's friends were incensed at Tom Hendricks for selling Pendleton out to Seymour at New York, Dan Voorhees filled himself with grog and resentment and started out to find Pendleton and whip him. Voorhees used to tell how he appeared at Pendleton's lodgings or office ready to do insult, and on the opening of the door a hospitable face appeared, and on it a most lovely smile, overbeaming an extended hand, "Come in, Dan; we'll have a drink, old fellow!" The rougher nature gave way at once, and the finer one never knew he had been in danger. I have seen Pendleton full as a gnat," said his paternal friend, "and he never ceased to be the gentleman. Articulation might be next to gone, but the bearing was the gentleman's. It never crossed his mind that he could become the subject of a hostile message, and all fighting is foreign to him. Although liberal in entertainment, he is the devil for business. The idea of his robbing the Bowler family is absurd, for they and Pendleton own the Kentucky Central Railroad, which Pendleton is trying to keep together to prevent two spendthrift members from scattering the property. Pendleton has grown gray serving his family."

UNPROFITABLE DAYS IN OHIO.

George Pendleton was about to appear before the Democratic National committee in 1868 with every prospect of a nomination. Four years before he had run for Vice President behind McClellan. His friends knew that, while he had railroad property and real estate, he was without ready money and would be in need of it for hospitality, headquarters, rent, etc. Fourteen of these gentlemen of Cincinnati subscribed $1,000 each (or $14,000 in all) and sent it to Mr. Pendleton with their compliments and without his suggestion or expectation. The convention passed away and the indomitable Vallandigham saw his rival's plume trailed in the dust, which arose at the cheering of Seymour's name. Had Vallandigham been the candidate and the recipient of the present, no more would have been heard of the money, for Val. was famous for 10 cent collections on the system of Kearney, and died all spangled with alms. Pendleton, however, sent each of his donors a beautiful autograph letter of thanks and enclosed in each a bill for $1,000. They all respect him now, but McLean and some others think he is too fond of aristocratic society and of the pursuit of family independence, and they accuse him of having stated at Nashville that the greenback issue had been overdone. "Pendleton," said Washington McLean, about a year ago, "you and I don't belong to the same party."

Meantime John McLean, son of the old Manager, pays very little attention to his fathers hobby, except incidentally to accede to it. "I dont publish a Greenback paper or a Democratic paper, he says," crisply. "I give all the news. Here's the bill of fare; you can find anything on it from soup to raisins."

George Pendleton always meets an opponent more than half way; he has many kinds of property and is the director of a bank, formerly National, which has changed its charter, however.

The Greenback scheme has cheated every politician in Ohio who ever sought to turn it to personal advantage. Pendleton took up originally that branch of the scheme which asserted the intention of the five-twenty bond act to the payment of their interests in greenbacks. Hon. Edward McPherson of Pennsylvania, told me in 1867 that it was the correct view and the payment of the interest in gold, an assumption and afterthought. If McPherson has forgotton it, I have not. He said to me in the office of Clerk of the House of Representatives. John Sherman winked at the same view in 1866-7 in order to beat the Democrats at a Congressional election. Sherman seems to have no conscience at all on the money subject, and it is equally strange that such a weak creature as Hayes should have been the hero of the battle which whipped Billy Allen and appeared, for a time, to have settled the greenback controversy. General Garfield told me, however, returning from that campaign: "Nothing is more delusive than that the Greenback chimera is buried; it has enough vitality to give us trouble for years to come."

BEACONSFIELD'S BOYHOOD.

Some Fresh Facts About the Early History of Benjamin Disraeli.

[From the New York World.]

The London *Jewish World* prints some new and interesting facts in connection with the family and history of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl Beaconsfield. It sets at rest, once for all, the question as to whether Disraeli was ever baptized. It seems that he was actually baptized in the city of London on July 31, 1817. According to one authority, it was the poet Rogers who persuaded him to submit to the Christian rite; according to others it was a Mrs. Ellis, the wife of a literary man of some repute, who took advantage of the temporary absence of his father to lead the thirteen year-old boy to the baptismal font. However this may be, there is still to be seen on the parish register of St. Andrew's, Holborn, an entry certifying that "on the last day of July, 1827, Benjamin, son of Isaac D'Israeli, gentleman, and Maria, his wife, residing in King's road, was baptised by J. Thimbleby." Three years later young Disraeli was an articled clerk with the firm of Swain & Co., solicitors, in Frederick's place, Old Jewry, a firm still in existence at the same place under the name of Maples, Teesdale & Co. He left the Old Jewry to write "Vivian Grey," and, as he told Lord Melbourne, "to become Premier of England." His place with the firm of Swain & Co. was filled by his brother Ralph, who is his only living relative, and who is now Chief Clerk to Sir George Jessel, Master of the Rolls. Sir George is an Orthodox Jew and a pillar of the Anglo-Jewish Synagogue. Our London contemporary also refers to an uncle of Lord Beaconsfield, also a Mr. Benjamin Disraeli, who, in the early part of the century, kept a lottery office in Dublin, and was probably buried in the cemetery of the Dublin Jewish Congregation. The fruit and colonial trade commission house founded in London by Benjamin Disraeli, the grandfather of Lord Beaconsfield, still exists, though it has passed into other hands, in Mincing lane, E. C.

CHURCH PATRONAGE.

The Bondage of an "Established" Church Illustrated by Some English Figures.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.]

Now, a word about patronage. The congregation never has the right to select its own pastor. The person or body of persons holding the right of presentation to the living is called the patron. In most cases the patron is not even a member of the congregation; indeed it is not even essential that he should be a church member at all. Archbishops, bishops and chapters of cathedrals have the patronage of a large number of livings—3,472 in all—and the Archbishops of Canterbury alone appoints to 185. The Lord Chancellor appoints to 658 livings, and alternately to twenty-two others. Oxford University appoints to 396; Cambridge to 318; the Provost and Fellows of Eton College to 46, and the Dean and Canons of Windsor to 61. The entire patronage in ecclesiastical hands amounts to 4,307 livings. By far the greater number of benefices—over 8,000 in all—are held by private persons. The legal name of the patronage of a living is advowson, and British law recognizes advowsons as real property. As such they are transferable. An appendant advowson is attached to some estate, and cannot be separated from it, but is always a factor of the value of the estate just as much as the buildings. An advowson in gross is not so attached to an estate, and may be sold almost as readily as a horse. As a matter of fact, they are sold and traded every day, freely and openly, and in London there are seven or eight well-known agencies whose sole business is trade in and sale off advowsons, and sale of right of next presentation to livings. These agencies openly advertise their wares, and there is little or no attempt made to keep any one in ignorance of the traffic.

Some Interesting Dates.

[Rev. Lyman Abbott in Sunday Afternoon.]

Dates are generally dry reading; but there is sometimes a significance in the mere grouping of dates; and the reader will find such significance in an attentive consideration of the following events, all occurring, he will observe, within the limits of a little over a century: Post-offices were first established in 1464; printed musical notes were first used in 1437; watches were first constructed in 1476; America was discovered in 1492, the first printing press was set up in Copenhagen in 1493; Copernicus announced his discovery of the true system of the universe in 1517; Luther was summoned before the Diet of Worms in 1521; Xavier, the first great missionary of modern Christianity, planted the cross in India in 1526. Albert Durer gave the world a prophecy of future wood engraving in 1527. Jergens set the spinning-wheel in motion in 1530, the germ of all the busy wheels and looms of 10,000 future factories. Henry VIII. finally and forever broke with the Pope in 1532; Ignatius Loyola founded the order of the Jesuits in 1535; Calvin founded the University of Geneva in 1537; modern needles first came into use in 1545; the first knives were used in England; and the first wheeled carriages in 1559; Torquato Tasso wrote in 1560; religious liberty was granted to the Huguenots in France in 1562, and was followed by the massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572; Cervantes wrote Don Quixote in 1573; the fiest newspaper was published in England in 1588; telescopes were invented in 1590; Spencer. Shakspeare, Bacon, Kepler, Tycho Brahe were contemporaries in 1590—these are some of the more important headlands of European history within a single century.

An Intelligent Skipper.

[New York Tribune.]

Capt. Fengar, of the United States revenue cutter Ewing, tells a good story. Coming to anchor in Annapolis harbor one dark Sunday night, he found a schooner lying there with no light on her mast. The captain of the schooner, fearing that he would be reported and fined, at once put off in a boat, and coming alongside of the cutter hailed the officer of the deck: "Say, Cap, can't you lend me a light for my white lantern? Mine dropped out and fell overboard last night." "We don't keep a lamp shop," growled the lieutenant. "Then what shall I do? Somebody may run me down in the dark, and anyway I'll get reported." "Do?" said the lieutenant, "Why don't you take a lamp out of your red or green lantern? You are not using either." "But it's a white light I want, said the skipper. "A red one won't do." "Well, put it into your white lantern, you lubber." The skipper did not seem satisfied, but pulled back to his vessel, took the lamp from his red lantern, lighted it and put it into the white one, and then the officer of the dock on the cutter heard the following exclamation across the water from the puzzled sailor. "Well, I'll be gol darned ef that ain't the most curis thing that I ever seen!"

"THEM YANKEE BLANKITS."

WHERE SUFFERING AND BROTHERLY KINDNESS BROUGHT HEARTS TOGETHER IN LOVE.

Yes, John, I was down thar at Memphis
A-workin' around at the boats,
A heavin' o' cotton with emph'sis
An' a loadin' her onter the floats.
I was comin' away from ole Texas,
Whar I went, you know, arter the wah—
'Bout it now I'll make no reflexes,
But wait till I git ter long taw.

Well, while I was down thar the fever,
As yaller an' pizen as sin,
Broke out; an' ef you'll beleeve her,
Wharever she hit she struck in!
It didn't take long in the hatchin'.
It jes, fa'rly bred in the air,
Till a hosspitel camp warn't a patchin',
Ae' we'd plenty o' corpses to spare.

I volunteer'd then with the Howards—
I thought thet my duty was clear—
An' I didn't look back'ards but for'ads,
An' went ter my work 'ithout fear.
One day, howsomever, she got me
As quick as the shot of a gun,
An' they toted me off to allot me
A bunk till my life-race was run.

The doctors an' nurses they wrestl'd.
But it didn't do me any good;
An' the drugger he poundid and pestl'd,
But he didn't git up the right food.
"No blankits ner ice in the city!"
I heard 'em say that from my bed—
An' some cried: "O God! who'll take pity
On the dyin' that soon'll be dead?"

Next day, howsomever, the doctor
Come in with a smile on his brow;
"Old boy, jest as yit we hain't knocked her,"
Said he, "but we'll do for her now!"
Fer, yer see, John, them folks ter the Nor'ward
Hed heard us afore we call'd twice,
An' they'd sent us a full cargo forward
Of them much needed blankits an' ice!

Well, brother, I've been mighty solid
Agin Yankees, yer know since the wah,
Ah, agin reconstrucktin' was stolid,
Not kearin' for Kongriss her law;
But, John, I got under thet kiver,
That God-blessed gift o' the Yanks,
An' it saved me from fordin' "the river,"
An' I'm prayin' 'em oceans o' thanks

I tell yer, old boy, thar's er streak in us
Old Rebels an' Yanks thet is warm—
It's er brotherly love thet'll speak in us
An' fetch us together in storm;
We may snarl about "niggers an francheese,"
But whenever thar's sufferin afoot—
The two trees'll unite in the branches
The same as they do at the root!

SAMUEL W. SMALL, *in the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.*

FARM AND GARDEN.

BREEDING VS. BUYING CATTLE.—True economy on the farm does not differ materially from the true political economy of a nation. The most prosperous nations produce at home all that their resources will permit, and sell all the surplus their industry can produce; or, in other words, they buy only what they must, and sell all they can. So with the farmer, he must study his resources, and purchase only such things as he cannot produce so cheaply at home. All farming operations must now be carried on with a small margin of profit; and he who does not study closely his expenditures, and the product to be expected from them, will find his labor brings only disappointment and loss.

The beef producer finds the price of his cattle, finished for market, but little more than the cost of food and attendance in growing them. He relies principally upon the purchase of store cattle for feeding, "because," he says, "I could not afford to raise steers for the price I pay." This opinion is usually based simply on the price per head he pays in the market, and not upon the quality of the animals.

The considerations in favor of home breeding are many. The mere price paid for the young cattle cannot decide it. The capacity of the digestive system to digest and assimilate food, together with the form and thrifty condition of the animal, must all be taken into account in determining the real feeding value of a two or three-year old steer. Lean steers that have made a very slow growth up to two or two and a-half years, will require double the amount of food to put on one hundred pounds live weight that those do that have been thrifty good feeders from calfhood. It not unfrequently costs the whole value of a lean, poorly kept steer to put it in condition for the market. Such steers are dear at any price. It is owing to the purchase of many such young cattle by feeders that the profits are so often small, or wholly wanting. These young cattle have been kept upon food so deficient in quantity and quality, that the digestive system has remained undeveloped, and this must be developed by the new feeder before the steers can be gotten into a growing and fattening condition. But that stunt from the early feeding can never be fully overcome.

Feeders who provide a warm stable for comfortable and profitable winter feeding, find a difficulty in taming wild steers which have been raised without shelter. They do not take kindly to confinement in a stable, and often make less progress under this improved system than if fed in the open air. Animals do not relish a change of habits more than men. All these are obstacles to making profit on store steers found in the market. We have heard of a lot of wild Texas steers that submitted to be tied up in a comfortable stable, and fed in a civilized way, making an excellent gain in five months, but this is more frequently reversed.

Now let us sum up some of the advantages of home bred steers over those purchased in the market,

1st. The farmer can select his breeding stock. He can select the best cows from common stock, both as to form and milking qualities, and a well-selected thoroughbred sire. This will give him grades of excellent feeding quality. He can also make selections of the best calves for raising—at least he should discard all puny ones, and especially mincing eaters. He needs animals of strong appetite and vigorous digestion. These calves are kept for the production of meat, and it is merely a waste of time and food to attempt te coddle a physically-defectively organized calf.

2d. These calves may be raised largely on food which is not otherwise turned to so good an account. It is not necessary to feed them new milk more than two or three weeks, when they may be profitably fed on refuse milk, grass, bran, oil-cake, and grain. It is turning a large amount of food into cash, or saving the expenditure of cash, which is even better.

This generous, early feeding will cause them to mature early, and bring them to an early market.

3. These calves will be handled and made familiar with the system practiced by the breeder. They will be ready for full feeding from the first to the last day of their lives. There need be no such final fattening period as is the case with market steers, because they are carried forward with good appetites and flesh from the beginning, and with them food will produce its best results. It is not extravagant to say that these home-bred steers, on the average, will be worth double those purchaseable at the same age. The system of feeding can only be complete when it starts with the animal at birth, and carries it along under the best system until ready for market. And now that we are supplying a new and more critical market in Europe, we must adopt the system that gives the feeder perfect control of the animal every day of its life.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

TOBACCO FOR GAPES.—Colonel F. J. Curtis writes to the *Rural New Yorker* that he has cured all his chickens of the gapes by making them inhale tobacco smoke. He says: "The treatment has done them no harm, and the trouble of smoking is but little, if it is done when they are in the coop. It takes but a moment to put them in a basket, and five minutes is as long as they shoud be subjected to the inhalation of smoke, and not so long, if it is strong enough to produce stupor. As soon as a chick is stupified, it should be taken from the basket and laid on the ground, when it will revive. Our chickens were nearly dead with the gapes when first treated, but got better with each treatment, and were cured after the seventh."

If it is necessary to repeat the above treatment seven times we should think it quite troublesome. Our own plan is much easier, and so far has proved very efficacious. Catch each little sufferer and when he opens his little bill, by way of protest, drop a lump of camphor as large as can be swallowed with ease. Where the disease had been allowed to run we were obliged to repeat the dose, giving in addition a pill of bread thickly sprinkled with red pepper. We did not lose a single chick, and some were apparently in the last stages.—*N. Y. Weekly Herald.*

EARLY MATURITY IN STOCK.—The secret of success in brooding and raising stock is to have such breeds as mature early. Here is where the profits come in. Why keep a steer three or four years if one just as heavy can be turned off at two years? Why keep a hog two years if an early maturing breed can be made to weigh more at one year? Why keep sheep or lambs to double the age that is necessary to turn them off at as good or better prices?

There are early maturing and late maturing breeds, just as there are early maturing fruits and late maturing fruits.

But early maturing breeds are not enough. They must have good feed and care to make them mature early. We are satisfied that nine-tenths of the stock in the west and south is kept double the length of time it is necessary to keep it. Double the crops of stock could be turned off our farms that are turned off, and double the money made, if a wiser method of breeding, feeding and caring for stock was adopted. Just as soon as an animal stops growing, the farmer has no further use for it. What it eats afterwards is a dead loss. Get rid of it and get younger stock in its place. Keep stock growing and thriving, summer and winter, and then you will get pay for what it eats. The moment it comes to a standstill, you lose all the feed it consumes. Get early maturing breeds, push them while on hand, dispose of them as early as possible and fill up again, and so continue.—*Rural World.*

DISHONEST CLERKS.

The Leaks Through Which Failures Go.

[N. Y. Sun of Monday.]

Messrs. Arnold, Constable & Co., a leading dry goods house of this city, have just discovered that the clerk in charge of their velvet department was systematically engaged in stealing velvets from their store. They believe he has been at it for the past seven years. The purchaser of these velvets says the clerk satisfied his inquiries on the subject by assuring him that he received the goods from his father in London. The amount taken is not accurately known, but, in the aggregate, must have been large.

Less than a week ago, entirely through accident, it was ascertained that three of four clerks of Messrs. Jaffrey & Co., a large dry goods house, had been robbing their employers for some time past by means of forged orders.

Our readers will remember the more important case in which it appeared that Mr. Babbitt, the rich and famous soapmaker, was defrauded by a confidential bookkeeper named Beckwith, out of a sum in itself constituting a considerable fortune.

In the great house of A. T. Stewart & Co. during the life of Mr. Stewart, and with all the safeguards his sagacity could devise large thefts were by no means unknown.

In truth, there is probably no long established and extensive trader in New York who has not suffered more or less from thefts by persons in his employ.

An explanation of some of the surprising bankruptcies that have occurred, if all was known, would be found in the long-continued and long-undiscovered pilfering of persons implicitly trusted.

It is no advantage to clerks for their employers to become too confiding and careless about their business. Overhaulings of every department in a large establishment should be frequent.

Probably many a merchant who reads these lines is being robbed daily by persons of whom he does not entertain the slightest suspicion.

OVERDOING THE THING.

Recorder Hackett's Indecent Conduct on the Bench.

(New York World.)

William Edmonston, aged seventeen, of 387 Second avenue, was tried yesterday in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions on an indictment charging him with having on the 29th of May, broken into the bedroom of Bernard F. Hughes, in the same house, and stealing therefrom a pair of trowsers.

In charging the jury Recorder Hacket said:

There has been more perjury in this case than in any that has ever come before me The testimony is irreconcilable. The prisoner swears to three different statements. They are all at variance. His counsel says he made a mistake. The counsel would say anything to get his client off.

Mr. Alfred Steckler (springing suddenly to his feet)—May it please the Court—

Recorder Hackett—Sit down, sir. You are too young. How dare you interrupt me. Wait till your time comes.

Mr. Steckler—Will you direct the jury's attention to the good character of the prisoner?

Recorder Hackett—It isn't good, and you know it. I have seen lawyers like you placing their hands where their hearts ought to be and swearing before Almighty God that their clients were innocent, while all the time they know them to be guilty.

The jury promptly returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged. During the progress of the trial the boy's mother created a sensation in court by fainting and nearly breaking the head of a three year old baby she carried in her arms.

Actresses' Dresses.

[From an interview with Stephen Fiske.]

Leading actresses can afford to dress handsomely in private life. Few ladies of wealthy husbands have $150 a week for personal expenses, and actresses who earn that, or more, have a right to dress elegantly, if they choose. When the old Fifth-avenue Theatre was started, the system of dressing in the French style was inaugurated. Mr. Daly paid for the splendid costumes which the actresses wore who appeared in his pieces. Mr. Wallack adopted the same system. In every contract with a leading lady, whose part demands extraordinary costuming, you will find a clause stating that the management provides for all modern costumes above two for each play. This was in Ada Dyas' contract and Miss Davenport's, and no doubt it is also in Rose Coghlan's. One of the richest dresses Miss Coghlan ever wore in New York was presented to her by her brother. All the bridemaids in Boucicault's "Marriage," who wore such elegant coutumes, received their dresses at the hands of Lester Wallack, from slippers to orange wreath. Generally speaking, stars provide their own dresses, which are part of their capital. When a star, like Modjeska or Mary Anderson earns $500 or 600 a night, she can well afford to patronize Worth. There is not now, and has not been for some time, any actress on the New York stage who earns $30 to $50 a week and wears dresses costing $500, or playing any part where any grossly extravagant dressing would be allowed by the management. Outside of character costumes, as in "The Two Orphans" or "A Celebrated Case," the management finds all the dresses.

Beecher's Ideas of Railroads.

[From Ward Beecher's San Francisco Lecture.]

They generally elect a Board of Directors—fifteen—five of whom are wise, and ten of whom are innocent. And the five men constitute a ring and make the contracts, and when all is said and done, the road has cost about three times per mile what it ought to have cost; and if these five men do not know what has become of that money, the Lord does. It is divided among themselves. The contracts are made with the understanding that the contractors are to charge such and such a price and the road has to bear it. The stock is sold; bonds are issued. Well, stocks are the piles that engineers drive down in order to get a good foundation on which to put a first-mortgage bond. Well, what is a first-mortgage bond? It is an expanse prepared on which to lay a second mortgage bond, and a third, preparatory to its all going into the hands of a receiver, and being sold out again, not at what it is worth, or what it cost, but what it ought to have cost, or by the agency of strifes and fears, even less than that. Now I hear people say when railroads are smashed, "Glad of it, glad to have these railroad kings get what they deserve. They are swindlers, they are the rich troublers of the community." Bless your heart, do you suppose they do not know enough not to lay up those bonds? They cannot intend to be caught that way. They know how things are going. They are all safe.

Bishop Simpson and Beecher.

Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Church, has been preaching in San Faancisco, where he has divided the honors of elo quence with Mr. Beecher. The *Call* says: "Both gentlemen are famous as pulpit orators, and each in his own way works a spell over his hearers—Beecher by his pleasantries and the cumulative force of his rhetoric and the surprises of his style: Bishop Simpson by his unaffected piety and the simple Anglo-Saxon words with which he builds up an argument and the intense earnestness with which he enforces it. The great preacher from Brooklyn brought down the applause of his listeners in the Opera House because of the liberality with which he dealt with theological points; the apostle of Methodism so swayed his hearers yesterday that they broke into expressions of approval not to be subdued as he told of the workings of Christianity. There were many persons present who heard Bishop Simpson more than a quarter of a century ago, for he entered the ministry as far back as 1833, and he has done honor to his episcopal title since 1852."

The Value of Soup.

[From the New York Times.]

There are hundreds of families in comfortable circumstances who never have soup at dinner, which, without soup, is always a failure unless it be a sort of ragout, the product of what farmers call a boiled dinner. They are not aware how easy it is to prepare ordinary soup and how cheap it is too. It can be made of almos anything, and a pot of water placed on the stove may be the recipient of divers odds and ends of meat and vegetables to excellent advantage. After these have been boiled a few hours there will be found in the pot a very good soup, wholesome, nourishing, appetizing, and its cost will be nominal. If the experiment were tried many families would be surprised and pleased at the result. They would have a much better dinner for almost nothing than they have hitherto had any idea of, and once accustomed to soup they could not be persuaded to relinquish it. A simple soup benefits at once health, appetite and the purse.

Talmage on a New Tack.

Rev. T. De Wit Talmage preached a discourse in New York last Sunday, in which he depicted, in his peculiarly graphic style, some of the horrid pictures of practical Communism. His description of the scenes attending the murder of the Archbishop of Paris almost chills the blood with horror. He entertains no fears of Communism in this country from the efforts of demagogues and destructionists. The Catholic Church he holds to be a sure guaranty against their arts and wickedness. The following extract is worth reading: "Not until the world's dissolution will any intelligent Roman Catholic be a Communist. I tell you, my friends, the mightiest barrier against the march of Communism to-day is the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church. There is not a convent or a monastery or a cathedral on earth, or a soul, from that of Leo at Rome to the poorest Roman Catholic servant girl in your kitchen, who can ever forget the inhuman, heartless, heaven-daring massacre of the Archbishop of Paris."

Times Have Changed.

[New York Tribune.]

In John Winthrop's diary for the year 1633 is the following entry, which may be considered suggestive reading in the light of recent events in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts: "January 1—Mr. Edward Winslow, chosen governor of Plimoth, Mr. Bradford having been governor about ten years, and now by importunity got off." There seems to have been some trouble in persuading Mr. Winslow to serve, and this fact together with Mr. Bradford's importunities, undoubtedly furnished occasion for the law that was enacted that same year, to the effect "that who ever refuses the office of governor shall pay £20, unless he was chose two years going." It looks now as if it would be a long time before this sort of history repeated itself.

The Status of the Southern Claims.

[From the Atlanta Constitution.]

"Will the loyal men of America," asks the Burlington *Hawkeye*, "vote to pay the rebel claims against the Government?" For the information of the *Hawkeye* we will state that the rebels have no claims against the Government. For the sake both of truth and convenience, the conundrum should have been couched in the following respectful language: Will either the loyal men of the North or the patriotic men of the South vote to pay bogus loyal claims.

As our reporter came along Water street last night, shivering with the chill night air, and drawing his overcoat tightly about him, he thought "now is the time for colds and coughs," but if poor mortals only knew what a certain cure Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is, how few would long suffer, and then it costs only twenty-five cents.—Sandusky (Ohio) Register.

To mothers whose children are weeping.—Sweet and balmy slumber secured for the little ones, and coughs and cold rapidly banished by the use of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents.

BUTLER COUNTY.

Royal Reception Tendered Speaker Randall.

Review of the Political Situation.

Session of the Democratic County Committee.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

A GALA DAY.

MILLERSTOWN, September 26, 1878.—Butler borough arose yesterday morning, donned her holiday duds and went to the front door to witness the biggest day in her modern history. Her streets were a perfect wilderness of green leaves, fancy decoration and star spangled banner.

Butler county arose likewise and put on her Sunday clothes and took up her line of march for the county seat. The country was in fact shaken from circumference to the center, and the net result was a crowd the like of which has been seldom if ever seen in this county—the name sake of that great spoon speculator now stirring up the Pilgrims in the East.

THE EVENTS OF THE DAY WERE:

First—The Reunion of the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers.

Second—Meeting of the Democratic County Committee.

Third—The first visit to the county of Mr. Speaker Randall.

Fourth—Derby Day at the grounds of the Butler County Agricultural Society.

THE ARMY REUNION.

The Reunion was a great success. A large number of the veterans, possibly two or three hundred, formed in line with Col. Wm. Sirwell in command, marched to the Court House and there received a tender of hospitalities of the town, very gracefully made by Burgess Uncle Jake Zeigler. Col. Sirwell responded in happy style, followed by Gen. Negley who alluded most feelingly to scenes of the war at Stone river and Chickamauga where the Seventy-eighth covered itself with glory. Everything passed off nicely—the "boys" were enthusiastic, both rank and file cheering the speakers and speeches most lustily—and heartily enjoying the confusion of the gallant Col. Sirwell who swung his hat and helped the boys give three rousing cheers and a tiger for himself. Of course he thought they were cheering for some one else, and enjoyed the joke as well as any one.

After the formalities, the boys were marched to the grove and formed in line of battle to charge upon the tables prepared by the citizens for their benefit. They went in in gallant style and fought nobly.

Many affecting scenes transpired as the boys met for the first time since the mustering out at the close of the war. Memories of hardships and of victories, of sufferings and of successes, were burnished up and many old friendships reawakened; and, taken altogether, it was a gala day for the soldiers and a most generous dispensation of hospitality by the good people of Butler.

CORDIAL RECEPTION OF SPEAKER RANDALL.

Mr. Speaker Randall arrived at 10:15 A. M. via the Butler branch of the West Penn Railway, accompanied by Hon. James Shakley, Chairman of the Committee from the Oil Producers' Union, and Hon. Richard Vaux of Philadelphia. Miss Randall, the Speaker's daughter, is also of the party.

An informal reception was given at the Lowry House which resulted in general hand-shaking and a genuine cordial greeting of the Speaker by the citizens of the county irrespective of party. Indeed Democrats were elbowed out of the way by Republicans and Greenbackers anxious to show by hearty welcomes and good wishes their appreciation of a man who stands to-day second to no one on the continent in patriotism, in ability or in the affections of the people—whose friend he has abundantly proven himself to be.

After dinner he was serenaded at his hotel and made a short balcony response, in which he made such allusion to the oil trade as proves him to be thoroughly conversant with its workings and fully alive to its present state of depression, as well as conscious of the absolute necessity of immediate relief from the influence of monopolies.

The general opinion throughout the oil region is that Mr. Randall is pre-eminently a man of the people, and his many friends here only regret that their suffrages cannot be made effective in the coming battle between himself and the powers of Cameron in the Third Congressional district. Mr. Randall is evidently apprehensive of no danger, else he would hardly take a holiday at this juncture. His retirement now from the halls of Congress would be a public calamity, and one which may the Genius of American Liberty kindly avert.

From Butler the party went to Foxburg, and will make a tour of the upper region, which will be duly reported.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

in this county and Congressional district presents no good points for a betting man. Greenback Plummer is working like a Trojan among the greasers, with an occasional side effort among the farmers, and is making converts and votes in a most decidedly successful manner. Mr. Bard, the Democratic candidate, is working quietly and effectively in tying up the staunch old war horses who don't and won't train with newly born parties. Dick, the Republican, is wisely staying at home waiting for the Cameron corruption fund, fondly hoping that at the last he will be able to buy sufficient backboneless bummers to carry the balance of power, and so slide into office with his National bank safe and swag in his pocket. If Bard and Plummer are wise they will mass their forces and so make a sure thing of it.

Next to Congress the office of Sheriff is stirring up the feelings of the voters. The Democratic candidate is W. H. Hoffman, the biggest and best natured greaser in Butler county. He is wonderfully popular all through the oil country, and will poll an almost solid vote wherever oil is produced. His enemies have become convinced that something must be done to counterbalance his popularity here, and to that end the reports have been set going in the out-lying towns and townships of the county that Mr. H. is a carpet-bagger, a gambler, a drunkard, &c., &c. These reports are as false as are the tongues that coin them, and Democrats who give them any credence will find ultimately how badly they have been imposed upon. Third in the order of importance is the Clerkship of the Courts. The Democratic candidate for this office is James W. Reed, a young Democrat of Butler borough, well and favorably known throughout the county. Besides being an earnest worker in the party, he is a young man of fine ability, high integrity and thoroughly conversant with the duties of the office in which his friends desire to place him. Men of all parties would consult their best interests by an honest endeavor to elect Mr. Reed to this office.

AN UNFOUNDED SCARCE.

The *Parker Daily* of yesterday contained some gloomy forebodings, apparently engendered by certain cabalistic signs posted in conspicuous places throughout the oil regions. These signs vary with different towns. In Parker City a circle with a letproper thing te scare folks with. In Butler the picture of a key, with the ominous word *no* underneath, is used as the magic sign of some mystic token. In other places the combination "S. T. 1860 X" gives solemn warning of slaughter to come. The journal alluded to sees in these signs a firm determination on the part of pumpers to kill off all persons having assets and to whack up the proceeds share and share alike. This is doing sad injustice to a worthy class of fellow sufferers. These alleged communistic throttle twisters are anything but the sanguinary demons we are asked to believe them to be.

The average pumper is a young man, who came to the oil country to seek his fortune, to better his fortune, to lose his fortune, or to make a fortune. In any case, he ultimately got a "pumping job." This lasts usually during life or good behavior. It is very monotonous. The young man's thoughts turn backward to the girl he left behind him. He orders a suit of the best, writes to his girl to be ready, hires a sub for a week, gets his clothes, is absent a week—comes back looking silly—builds a shanty 12x20, one story high—fits it up gorgeously with the finest furniture and appointments to be had for money—brings wife and settles down, happy as a bear in midwinter. Within a year he adds, by industry and close attention to business, while "off tour" a luxuriant garden of flowers and vegetables, a fine croquet ground, a fence of discarded sucker rods about his premises, a copious coat of white wash over all—and to his earthly possessions—a baby, oftentimes two, twins of course. The little wife of course takes an active part in all these improvements, and finds time beside to fill her windows with flowers of rare beauty, and to plant climbing vines and creepers all about her little home, which in time converts it into a luxurious vine embowered garden of Eden, beautiful to look upon, and delicious to live in. Every well, almost, requires two pumpers, and accordingly there are thousands of pumpers and thousands of these little homes. But these pumpers are not all men of simple, ordinary intelligence. Far from it. Representatives from all the professions, from all trades, from all walks and avocations of life, are found in this army of pumpers. Intelligence beams from their faces, culture looks out from their vine embowered cottages, often stored with choicest works of literary, art and scientific research, while traces of their genius is found on every page of Patent Office Records.

And these are the men whom we are asked to believe contemplate a wholesale massacre of oil region capitalists for the sake of a division of their wealth. The capitalists of the oil regions just now are a very sickly growth of pumpkins, whom it might be a charity to kill to rid them of their debts; but it would be a mighty poor speculation for the murderers even in a financial point of view (if the crime was to go unpunished), and a downright ruin, if the killers had to take all the property and pay all the debts of the capitalists aforesaid.

All this added to the fact that the cabalistic signs which frightened the *Daily* men are simple advertisements of cigars and stomach bitters, makes the matter wear a decidedly more peaceful aspect.

JOHN.

MONONGAHELA CITY.

Enthusiastic Political Meetings.

Stirring Addresses Made By Dill, Gibson and Clymer.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

MONONGAHELA CITY, September 26.—On the arrival of Dill, Clymer and Ancona from Greensburg yesterday morning, they were escorted to the Charleston & Virginia Railroad depot by numerous friends, including the Committee of Reception from Monongahela City, J. G. Beaver, Thomas H. Baird and James H. Smith. The party, including R. M. Gibson, Esq., and others from the city, arrived at the above place at 1:40 P. M., and were met at the depot by a large and enthusiastic crowd, who accompanied their distinguished guests to "Sheplar's Hotel," where our Gubernatorial standard bearer was introduced to many of the unterrified. James Sheplar, the landlord, is a "red hot" Democrat of the Jackson school—the antagonist of George V. Lawrence, a former representative in Congress of that district.

After dinner and music by the band, the crowd assembled at King's corner, where the meeting was organized as follows:

President—T. H. Baird, Esq.

Vice Presidents—Messrs. William Gist, John Witherow, B. W. Castner, John Farguhar, T. H. B. Teeple, Amos Croll, James H. Moore, Maj. P. A. Foster, Frank Manown, John W. Davis, F. R. Cooper, Jerome Groble.

The President introduced the Hon. Andrew H. Dill, our distinguished candidate for Governor, who made one of his telling speeches on the issues of the day, full of sound common sense, that carried conviction to the hearts of all present. It was well received and heartily applauded. Hon. Heister Clymer and R. M. Gibson, Esq., followed in speeches replete with sound arguments and convincing proofs.

Among the numerous assembly of prominent Democrats we had the pleasure of meeting the following: Amos Croll, a life long and consistent Democrat, one of the "Old Guard" who during the war stood up like a hero to the principles of true Democracy under threats of personal injury; Maj. Halland, Daniel Swickard, James L. Swickard, Samuel Massey, Joseph Bryan, Wm. Atkins, Geo. L. Bayha, Perry A. Foster, John Teeters, Joseph Lutman, Wm. Hanna, W. P. Ketchum, Stock McCurdy; Chairman of County Committee, Wm. Workmann; James Kerr, Capt. James Gibson, John M. Davis, Burt W. Castner, Thos. Teeple, J. H. Byers and M. Markle.

The speakers were listened to throughout with marked attention and frequently gave vent to their approbation by marked applause.

THE NIGHT MEETING.

A very enthusiastic meeting was also held at night which was addressed by Messrs. Clymer, Dill and Gibson. The speakers were in good condition, spoke with great effect and were heartily cheered. The speeches were all to the point, the live topics of the day being discussed. Messrs. Clymer, Dill and Gibson will speak at Canonsburg fair to-morrow afternoon, and in Washington in the evening.

J. C.

Tricks that Simon Can Teach Don.

[From the Springfield Republican.]

The Maine election has of course, greatly encouraged the Nationals in Pennsylvania, and has really made the prospect of their holding the balance of power in the next Legislature a promising one. If the country could be sure that a National-Democratic combination in that event would send ex-Governor Curtin to the United States Senate, there would be something to thank the new party for. It is disgraceful that Republican success should mean only the continuance of the Cameron dynasty, but, although the young man is much less popular than his father, there is no doubt of his re-election if his party carries the Legislature. Even if it fails, Don will not be defeated until the ballots have been counted which elect ex-Governor Curtin or some other man; Simon has some old tricks in the way of getting elected when your party hasn't a majority, to teach his boy, and the National members will need to be men above financial temptations to insure the downfall of the corrupt Cameron regime.

"You Don't Know Their Value."

"They cured me of Ague, Billiousness and Kidney Complaint, as recommended. I had a half bottle left which I used for my two little girls, who the doctors and neighbors said could not be cured. I am confident I should have lost both of them one night if I had not had the Hop Bitters in my house to use. I found they done them so much good I continued with them, and they are now well. That is why I say you do not know half the value of Hop Bitters, and do not recommend them high enough."—B., Rochester, N. Y.

TTS

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR....W. SCHOYER....E. A. MYERS.
JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
Office, Post Building, 145 Wood St.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 5, 1878.

SHALL THERE BE A CAMERON LEGISLATURE?

In some respects this is the most important question that will be decided at the November election by the voters of Pennsylvania. A CAMERON Legislature means the re-election of DON CAMERON to the United States Senate, a new lease of life and power to the CAMERON politicians, and the supremacy of rings and jobbing legislation at Harrisburg. An anti-CAMERON Legislature means the break-down of the corrupt combination in State and National politics, and State legislation free from the schemes of the CAMERON jobbers. It is the first time in the history of the State the issue has been so squarely presented that a single vote may determine this all-important question. One vote may elect a legislator, and this one vote may give victory or bring defeat to the CAMERONS. This brings, or should bring the sense of individual responsibility home to every voter in the State; and especially to anti-CAMERON Republicans who honestly believe that the reform and future usefulness of their party depends on the break-down of the CAMERON power, which now rules the party, controls its organization, and dictates its candidates. Three out of five intelligent Republicans will accept this statement as an indisputable fact. It is the common talk with them when conversing with each other on political affairs. It is so plain that it cannot be denied, and no attempt is made to deny it.

The CAMERON ring, controlling the Republican organization in Pennsylvania, has ruled off all other candidates for United States Senator but CAMERON. He is the single candidate the ring presents, and to his support the Republican Legislative candidates are secretly or openly pledged. There is not a county in the State, we venture to say, that has not among its Republicans men superior to DON CAMERON in ability, integrity, political experience and capacity for usefulness. He is now and always will be the merest cypher in the Senate; he is neither speaker, writer or thinker, only a small intriguer for offices and jobs for his personal adherents. That's the scope of his political and Senatorial ambition.

To show how thoroughly CAMERON and his adherents have captured the Republican organization, it is only necessary to turn to the list of CAMERON successionists, who have been re-nominated for the next Legislature, as a reward for their devotion to the CAMERON family in previous Legislatures. The Harrisburg *Patriot* compiles this list:

CAMERON SENATORS RENOMINATED.

Horatio Gates Jones, Philadelphia.
William J. Newell, "
George B. Seamans, Luzerne.
John C. Newmyer, Allegheny.
Hugh McNeill "
George V. Lawrence, Washington.

CAMERON MEMBERS RENOMINATED.

Emile J. Petroff, Philadelphia.
Wm. H. Patterson, "
George W. Hall, "
James Devereux, "
J. N. Kochensperger, "
R. Gillespie, "
J. B. McCleery, "
Joseph M. Hill, "
Joseph R. Souder, "
Alfred C. Neale, "
Henry M. Long, Allegheny county.
James D. Walker, "
Robert S. Frazer, "
J. Martin Schafer, "
Wm. H. McGill, "
William Hill, "
Wm. G. Heiner, Armstrong county.
John Caughey, Beaver county.
Gilbert L. Everhart, "
M. Edgar King, Blair county.
R. A. Mifflin, Butler county.
William Irvine, "
John Brooks, Cameron county.
Wm. H. Rapsher, Carbon county.
Wm. S. Fulton, Chester county.
Jesse Maltack, "
John P. Edge, "
Young S. Walter, Delaware county.
S. A. Kincaid, Erie county.
Wm. Burgess, Franklin county.
H. C. Greenawalt, "
A. H. Fulton, Indiana county.
C. J. Snavely, Lancaster county.
J. Henry Miller, Lebanon county.
F. M. Bachman, "
Charles A. Miner, Luzerne county.
John B. Smith, "
J. J. Shonk, "
A. J. Ackerley, "
C. H. Foster, M'Kean county.
D. C. Larrabee, Potter county.
W. Ramsey Potts, Schuylkill county.
Charles Miller, Snyder county.
C. V. Elliott, Tioga county.
Benj. Dorrance, "
John S. Duncan, Washington county.
Jos. R. M'Lain, "

To these must be added:

W. R. Roberts, a Cameronian member of the last House from Crawford, nominated for Senator.

W. B. Elliott of Philadelphia, old Cameron stager, nominated for State Senator.

Elisha W. Davis and James Holgate of Philadelphia, and Benj. L. Hewitt of Blair Cameron men of former Legislatures, renominated for the next House.

CAMERONIAN SENATORS HOLDING OVER.

George Handy Smith, Philadelphia.
John Lamon, "
John C. Grady, "
Thomas V. Cooper, Delaware.
A. H. Mylin, Lancaster.
A. J. Herr, Dauphin.
George T. Meily, Lebanon.
E. C. Wadhams, Luzerne.
W. T. Davies, Bradford.
C. H. Seymour, Tioga.
Luther R. Keefer, Schuylkill.
Horatio Gates Fisher, Huntingdon.
John A. Lemon, Blair.
Thomas S. St. Clair, Indiana.
John M. Grier, Butler.
Jos. M. Gazzam, Allegheny.
John Gillan, "
George W. Wright, Mercer.
Henry Butterfield, Erie.

This list contains the names of *seventy-seven* Cameronians now in nomination or holding over in the Senate. This will be a majority in the Republican Senatorial caucus at Harrisburg next winter. And, says the *Patriot*, "if any more were needed they can be found in the Republican delegation from Philadelphia, every man of whom can be counted for CAMERON with the probable exception of MAHLON H. DICKINSON. In the whole mob of Republican candidates for Legislature but two, CHARLES S. WOLFE of Union, and GEO. E. MAPES of Venango, have declared their determination to vote against CAMERON in defiance of the caucus." The list contains the names of but eight CAMERON candidates in Allegheny county. They have seen service and wear the badge, but as a matter of fact all of the sixteen Republican candidates for the Legislature, in this county, are committed to vote for DON CAMERON for Senator.

By the shrewd manipulation of CAMERON, MACKEY, QUAY, HARTRANFT and their adherents in every county of the State, the Republican party has been converted into a machine for the re-election of DON CAMERON to the Senate. No reputable man will deny this. It is a patent, self evident fact, and it is equally clear the only way to circumvent the CAMERON conspirators, is to vote against the CAMERON-Republican Legislative candidates in every district. Plenty of Republicans avow their purpose to do it, and if half of those who are restive under Ring rule will lend a helping hand, Cameronism will be buried beyond hope of resurrection in November.

"HONEST MONEY."

The *Gazette* praises CARL SCHURZ's speech at Cincinnati on behalf of "honest money," which being translated means National banks notes in lieu of greenbacks. SCHURZ is undoubtedly an able advocate of any cause he is paid for espousing, as the *Gazette* has time and again shown, by the production of WILLIAM H. KEMBLE's documentary evidence of the money paid CARL for defending Grantism; $250 per speech, if we remember correctly, were the terms.

SHURZ's argument against the substitution of greenbacks for National bank notes rests mainly on the point that if their circulation was withdrawn we would have a brood of State banks on the wild-cat system, springing into life again. This is absurd. There is a tax on State bank circulation, imposed by the Federal Government, of ten per cent. This in its effect is prohibitory. There can be no wild-cat money, or any other kind of issues by a State bank, in the face of such a tax. It is an absolute prohibition. The Democracy do not propose to repeal this tax. On the contrary, they disavow any such purpose by the declarations in their State platforms. In this campaign, in which the currency and financial questions constitute the burthen of the speeches made, we have yet to hear of a single Democratic speaker taking ground for the old State bank system. THURMAN, PENDLETON, and our Pennsylvania speakers, have expressively repudiated any such purpose. The truth is that no one advocates a revival of the State bank system. The people of all parties are opposed to it. There is no more danger of it than there is of pine shingles being made the currency of the country.

It shows how hard pushed SCHURZ is for argument, when he opposes the substitution of greenbacks, on such an impossible idea. The greenback is better money than the National bank notes, else why are the National bank notes redeemable in greenbacks? By being made receivable for custom dues, as they will at the next session of Congress, they will have a solid, tangible value, aside from their present legal tender character. The substitution will make a saving, variously estimated at from fifteen to twenty-four millions of dollars annually. This is enough to more than pay the cost of the army of the United States and represents a direct and positive saving to the tax payers.

The questions before the people, involved in the success of the Republican party, are so plain that he who runs may read. In the event of their success the gold standard of values is to be reinstated, and silver again demonetized. Greenbacks are to be retired and destroyed, and the paper currency of the nation is to consist solely of the issues of the National banks, the people paying the interest on the capital on which the notes are issued, and again on the notes loaned out by the banks in the ordinary course of business. All this is to be accomplished in the name of "honest money."

The National Bank Association and the Republican party are making their fight to hold on to the twenty-one millions of dollars paid every year by the Government as interest on the working capital of the banks. Can the reader recall any other branch of business than this one of money loaning—pursued by the National banks to the extent of usury in every State of the Union—in which the wildest schemer presumes to ask of the Government that it shall pay interest on his capital invested. We have just as much of an equitable right to demand that the Government shall pay us six per cent. interest on the money we have invested in types, presses, paper and printing material generally, as an association of wealthy gentlemen organized as a National bank, have to demand that the Government shall pay them six per cent. interest on their money invested in the machinery necessary to their business. We don't know but in equity our right is the greater, for we cannot help thinking that, on general principles, a newspaper is a more useful institution to the community than a National bank. Yet if we should make such a demand on the Government the gates of Dixmont would be very likely to quickly open for our reception. What would be esteemed insanity in others, becomes with National banks a meritorious principle of finance, to defend which they have enlisted the services of the Republican party.

DAVID'S COOL IMPUDENCE.

"DAVE" KIRK is showing resources of cool impudence in his pleas for Democratic votes that would stock a regiment of drummers, fit out a brigade of lightning rod men, and set up a company of book canvassers

He accuses the Democracy of not being sound on the greenback question, and sets himself up as a reliable exponent of greenback principles. Why, it is not many months since KIRK himself was hand-in-glove with the bondholders' party, dickering with BOB MACKEY about a Congressional nomination, and accepting a bribe to get out of the way of a ring candidate. This is his own confession at Library Hall. Does any sane man suppose if the Republican ringsters had given KIRK what he was after, in money and nominations, he would now be found in opposition to that party? An interesting youth, certainly, to start begging for Democratic votes because he is sounder on financial questions than Democrats themselves!

Mr. KIRK was in close alliance with the Republican party during the whole term of its odious and oppressive financial legislation, and only left it when its power for evil, by the election of a Democratic House of Representatives, had ceased. Never was a whimper heard from him in opposition to the National Bank scheme. He supported it The infamous law of 1869, repudiating the contract by which the bonds were made payable in greenbacks, and making them payable in coin, had his active support and vote so far as he was priviliged to vote for it, by voting for GRANT and the Republican candidates. He was never heard from in opposition to silver demonetization, And the cap sheaf of the bondholders' structure, the Resumption law, had also his approval and the aid of his vote.

In fact, the whole course of legislation, designed to enhance the value of the bonds, and depress all other values—property, wages, merchandise and manufactures—which culminated in the great financial and business crisis and crash, had no warmer supporter in Allegheny county than DAVID KIRK. He was ambitious of a Congressional nomination to serve this interest, but Mr. MACKEY put him off with a fee and fair promises.

That Mr. KIRK should repent his evil course is to his credit, provided his repentance is sincere, and not born of greed for office; but it gives him no right to malign parties, individuals or newspapers who were fighting the battles of the people, when he was the willing instrument of the bondholding money power, an intriguant for ring nominations, and, as he has himself publicly confessed, the recipient of ring bribes, or promises of bribes.

CAMERON'S "SOLDIERS' LEAGUE."

The *Gazette* announces a meeting to organize a branch of "the Pennsylvania Soldiers' League, having for its object the election of the Republican ticket." This is candid; more so in fact than the men designated by Recorder QUAY to get up the "League" contemplated, for they expected to humbug Democrats into their organization. The circular issued by "ROBERT L. ORR, President P. S. L." is in these words:

> DEAR SIR: On the Republican State ticket only are the names of the men who faced the enemy with us during the war for the Union. In view of this fact the above organization has been formed of soldiers, without regard to party, and your co-operation is asked in getting up a league in your county, sending promptly to these headquarters the names of all your members, and of *all soldiers* of whatever politics, in the county. It is important that not only Republicans should be enrolled, *but soldiers of all parties*. At the present time the necessity of the election of those who fought with us is as apparent as it was in the trying days of 1861–65. A copy of this has been sent to some of your friends.
>
> Truly yours,
>
> ROBT. L. ORR, President P. S. L.

A copy of this document was sent the other day to Captain J. G. VALE, of Carlisle, hitherto a well known soldier Republican, but latterly the Captain has been taking Greenbacks in his, and responded with considerable emphasis to the solicitation of warrior "ORR, President P. S. L." Here is an extract from the Captain's tart rejoinder:

> I did my duty in the field. I voted the Republican ticket continuously since 1856 and can safely say I was known as one of the most unfaltering Republicans in our county, but I see my duty in a different direction in the present contest.
>
> The Republican party uses the name of a soldier (just as it uses the vote of a colored man,) when it can make political capital out of it; *but it now declares that it paid him off in the field in dishonest money, and has been cheating him, in common with all the rest of the people, by forcing him to use said dishonest money ever since the war, while it has fostered and petted the moneyed autocrat, giving him what it calls "honest money" all that time*, and by its legislative enactments taxes all the industries of the land and pays a premium on idleness and sloth. It has robbed the people of this country of millions of dollars of their circulating medium, and brought ruin and bankruptcy to the threshold of every man's door. * * * It dragooned one after another of its greatest leaders out of its ranks, spurned the counsels and person of our great War Governor, Curtin, disregarded the warnings of Stevens, refused to listen to Kelley, threw Grow overboard and stands to-day a mere machine of political tricksters and ringsters, whose only objects are to secure office for themseves and legislate in the interests of the money ring and corporate monopolies of the land.
>
> I say its memory and history are grand and glorious, but it has betrayed its followers and brought ruin and dire distress upon the labor, trade and business of the entire people. I cannot and will not aid in its further disastrous rule. I will not assist in the formation of "leagues" or any other means for the destruction of the dearest rights of my fellow sufferers.

Then Captain VALE announces that to the extent of his entire ability and influence, he is identified with the National party of Pennsylvania.

The point in his letter that we have *italicized*, may be considered well taken, and reads well in connection with the bogus greenback QUAY is scattering over the Commonwealth, in order to bring discredit on the Government paper issues and glorify the National bank notes. We ask with Captain VALE, if greenbacks are "dishonest money" why were the soldiers paid in them and the pensions of widows and orphans still paid in them, while gold coin is reserved for the bondholder and to pay the National banks the interest on their capital, as a free gift from the Government, to compensate them for their patriotic sacrifices in loaning money to the people at ten and fifteen per cent interest?

KIRK IN 1868 AND 1878.

To hear the average Greenbacker talk, one would suppose that the remedies which he proposes for the hard times had never been suggested by any one else. And yet, ten years ago, the Democratic Convention, which met in New York and nominated HORATIO SEYMOUR for the Presidency, foresaw in advance the dangers which the future had in store for us; and years before there was a "National" party or "Greenback" party in existence, adopted a series of resolutions which declared in favor of:

> *Third*—Payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable, all money drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government economically administered, being honestly applied to such payment, and where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought in right and justice be paid in the lawful money of the United States.
>
> *Fourth*—Equal taxation of every species of property, according to its value, including Government bonds and securities.
>
> *Fifth*—One currency for the Government and the people, the laborer and the office-holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder.

This platform was called "repudiation" and "Pendletonism" at the time, and among its blatant opponents in this locality was Mr. DAVID KIRK. He was hurrahing for GRANT and "honest money" then. GRANT was elected and the first act of his administration was to pass the Repudiating law of 1869, changing the contract, and making the bonds payable in coin instead of legal tenders, thereby putting hundreds of millions of dollars in the pockets of the bondholders.

We have always regarded this law of 1869 as the most disgraceful and dishonoring piece of plundering legislation that was ever hatched out by American Congress. It was downright repudiation and robbery.

Mr. DAVID KIRK helped this repudiating law of the bondholders along to the extent of his vote and influence.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

JOHN SHERMAN has heard from the people in regard to his increase of the bonded coin debt, in order to accumulate money for resumption purposes, and has stopped his operations in that line—until after the election, we suppose. The public debt statement for the month of September, just out, shows the bonded coin debt to be $1,818,261,550. In March, 1877, when SHERMAN became Secretary of the Treasury, the debt stood at $1,697,597,500, showing an increase in nineteen months of over *one* hundred and twenty millions of dollars; but we observe that the September, as compared with the August statement, shows there was a decrease in the bonded debt of $408,950 during the month.

Still, increasing the bonded interest bearing debt over one hundred and twenty millions in nineteen months is doing pretty well, even for JOHN SHERMAN.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

MR. MINIHAN of Latrobe, Westmoreland county, gets one hundred dollars a week and expenses paid for making greenback speeches and abusing the Democracy. Of course he can talk about "ALCIBIADES and his perfidity to his native city of Athens."

ED. CAMPBELL, JR., Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Iowa, has been substituted in the First District for Congress in place of the Democrat and Greenbacker. EDWARD will make it lively in that region, and if he gets to Congress will be heard from by the Democracy of the country.

GENERAL SHIELDS is in Ohio, making speeches for the election of the Democratic State and Congressional tickets. Special efforts have been made by old Know-Nothings in the Radical party to separate the General's countrymen from the Democratic party, but no results have followed. That sort of chaff is tried once a year, but it produces no crop.

THE same reluctance to declare for CAMERON, that exists in the county with the candidates for Legislature pervades the State. The *Gazette* will not answer, the candidates are afraid, and yet Republicans are asked to support them, who do not want any further rule of that house. Greater cowardice than this we have never witnessed on the part of Republicans.

COL. MOSBY, of Virginia, recently appointed Consul at Hong Kong, China, drew his first quarter's salary a day or two ago. He remarked to the paying teller: "This is the second time I have drawn on the United States for money; the first time was when I pulled up a couple of army paymasters during the war." This was when he was in JEFF DAVIS' uncivil service. He now decorates HAYES' civil service.

REPUBLICAN members of the Protestant Association are putting in some leisure hours in visiting manufacturing and other establishments, to ascertain how many Catholic workmen are employed therein, and demanding their dismissal. Other Republicans are demanding that Democrats employed even as laboring hands be discharged. This is carrying politics into the sanctuary and the hearthstone with a vengeance, and seems to indicate a desperate condition of affairs.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says Congressman BLAIR of New Hampshire, arrived in Washington, post-haste, on Sunday evening, and demanded that the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee furnish funds for immediate use. Secretary GORHAM told him plainly that the committee had no money in the treasury, and that the officeholders failed to respond to assessments. BLAIR gives a gloomy outlook to the committee, and says that the result of the Maine election bids fair to be duplicated in New Hampshire.

WE regret to see a disposition on the part of the National speakers to drift into personal vituperation, which is always an evidence of a weak cause. They have undertaken a hopeless task, which cannot be bettered or advanced by abuse of anybody, and we would advise an immediate suspension of such tactics. The Democratic organization never was as strong as it is this moment, and the news from Ohio within a week, will send a shout from the Ohio valley across the Alleghenies that will give renewed courage and heart to the only party fit to live.

THE receipts of the Paris Exposition for the week ending September 7 were $107,422, as compared with $57,470 in the corresponding week of 1867, and the whole receipts up to September 4 are $1,500,090, as compared with $1,300,000 in 1867, though the opening was a month earlier in 1867. It is expected that the sum total of 1878 will considerably exceed that of 1867. At the same time the receipts will not nearly cover the cost, which is immense. This does not matter so much, provided the Parisians are satisfied, as they have been coining money since the Exposition opened.

THE *Gazette* makes a great ado about Governor WILLIAMS' exercise of the pardon power in Indiana, and of course blames it on his Democracy. We don't know whether the Governor has been indiscreet in that respect or not; but one thing we are assured of, he never dispatched emissaries to negotiate for the Mollie Maguire vote, with the red-handed chief of that gang of assasins, securing their support by $2,000 in cash paid down and promises of pardons to Penitentiary convicts, which were afterwards made good. Then, to cap the climax, appointing the negotiator to a high office and suspending the death sentence imposed on one of the bargainers in votes, and approved by all the courts in the State, as well as the Board of Pardons. That's the Pennsylvania way under the CAMERON regime of mixing up corrupt operations in votes with the pardon power.

THE go-betweens about the Executive Chamber in Harrisburg are busily engaged in cooking up surprises for the Republican party. The late Chairman of the Democratic County Committee of Schuylkill county is to come out and denounce DILL and make speeches for HOYT. Affidavits are prepared to accuse DILL of being a Know Nothing. This is to operate upon the Hibernians and all who sympathize with the Mollie Maguires, and already agents are at work in this county endeavoring to trade off this vote to HOYT, who promises to do everything in his power to prevent JACK KEHOE from being hanged, and HARTRANFT promises not to hang him if the vote of the Hibernians is given to the Republican ticket. This infamous proposition is now the subject of negotiation, and we have seen evidence enough to convince us that it will be consummated if the Hibernians are weak enough to listen to corrupt agents. We do not believe they can be fooled year after year by such cattle.

THE most effective campaign speeches made in Western Pennsylvania, this fall, have been by ROBERT M. GIBSON, Esq., of this city. DILL and CLYMER and others have done well, of course, but Western Pennsylvania is a good deal of a strange land to political speakers from East of the mountains. GIBSON understands the people of the Western counties thoroughly, and has the happy tact of grappling on the instant the questions they want to hear about. Then his shrewd logic, his dry and caustic humor, original way of putting things, and the fun that bubbles over, are very taking with an audience. His argument addressed to Democrats, on the absurdity of abandoning their party for a wild goose chase with the Nationals, just as the Democracy is coming into power in the State and Nation, is one of the most telling bits of campaign logic heard on the stump. We only wish it was in Mr. GIBSON's power to speak in every county West of the mountains before election, but his professional engagements forbid that. As it is, we hope he will strain several points, and give us all the speeches he can. He is no office-seeker or political manager, and talks only from an unselfish love of the cause. That fact helps to carry conviction to his hearers.

DR. LUKE P. BLACKBURN, who by his courage and zeal in the work of extending aid to the Southern sufferers has fairly earned the right to be considered a yellow-fever authority, pronounces very emphatically against the theory of malaria and elevations as explanatory of the appearance of the scourge. He believes that the disease invariably has its starting-point in infection, and that it can be with certainty fought off by means of rigid quarantine observances. His investigations have convinced him that the fever was brought to New Orleans on the 8th of June by the steamer Russia from Havana; that it was consequently carried to, and did not originate in, Memphis Vicksburg, Grenada, and other places that have been devastated. In support of the non-malarial theory he cites the experience of Union City, Tenn., in which, though situated in the middle of a swamp, and with the surrounding country given over to the sway of the plague, has by strict quarantine prevented the occurrence of a single case. A similar plan carried out on an extended scale by authority of Congress along the Gulf and Atlantic coasts, Dr. Blackburn believes, would insure the Southern ports against the introduction of yellow fever.

◆

THE Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided a case of interest to travelers on highways which are crossed by railroad tracks—the case of Schultz against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

> "In this case the train of the defendant was passing through a village at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, and the signal required by statute was not given when it approached the crossing. Plaintiff's intestate [that is the person for whose death the suit for damages was brought] was approaching the crossing at the rate of twelve miles an hour in a covered carriage, and he slacked up, but did not stop before going on the track. The court held that defendant was entitled to a nonsuit. The court says that the improper speed of the defendant's train, inexcusable as it was, had its counterpart in the inexcusable speed with which the deceased entered upon the track. The opinion concludes thus: 'Nevertheless, the frequent recurrence of such accidents, resulting in the loss of life, loudly demands legislation, at least in Pennsylvania, to protect the lives of persons both in the train and on the roadway.'"

In a broad public sense the "nevertheless" is the most important part of the case. Some means should be contrived for sinking the railroad or the highway or in some manner absolutely preventing a train and a traveler from moving upon or across the track or the highway at the same time. When it becomes a question of speed between the train and the traveler—either on the road or in the courts—it is time for the Legislature to interfere.

◆

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT has already attached his signature to more death warrants than any one of his predecessors, but before he retires from office he will be obliged to fix the day for the execution of several additional murderers unless he should determine to withhold action until his successor shall have been inaugurated. There are now before the Governor court records showing that sentence of death has been pronounced on five murderers—one of these the famous Jack Kehoe case, which was adversely considered by the Board of Pardons at its last meeting. The other murderers under sentence of death are Martin Birgen, of Schuylkill county, and James O'Donnell and Charles Sharpe, of Carbon county, all of whom belong to the order of Mollie Maguires. The remaining candidate for the gallows is Alexander Sayres, of Philadelphia, who shot his wife during services in a church. Since Hartranft became Governor he has signed the death warrants of at least forty murderers.

◆

EX-GOV. ALLEN of Ohio—he of the mighty oratory and sounding voice—was interviewed the other day about the Democratic Congressional candidate in his district, and said:

> I know Jim Emmitt well; he is an honest, upright man; he has a clear, strong mind, and especially has he a great capacity for business. His enemies say that he can't make a speech and has no literary qualifications. These were the very charges urged against General Jackson by his enemies. I have no reason, as is well known, to disparage the power of speaking, but I will simply observe that the founder of our party, Mr. Jefferson himself, and the ablest statesman which the world has known for an hundred years, never made a speech. Legislation requires clear good sense and upright motives, and Emmitt may be relied upon for both of these.

◆

ADVOCATES of total abstinence from intoxicating liquors may be pleased to learn that Lomer Griffin, who died in Lodi, Ohio last week, at the extraordinary age of 106 years, was a total abstainer. He did not, however, form the resolution to do so until he was already 102 years old. During his long life, up to the above-mentioned period, Mr. Griffin indulged in stimulants. That at such an advanced age he was able to form and carry out faithfully a resolution of total abstinence is remarkable evidence of the power of a determined will to conquer habit. Mr. Griffin did not use tobacco. That his age was as great as claimed is shown by the family records and other uncontroverted proof.

◆

THE United States Government is preparing to contest the claims of several land-grant railroads whose cases come up in the Court of Claims this fall. These roads claim full rates for transporting Government troops, freights, &c. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, October term, 1876, in the case of the Atcheson, Topeka and Sante Fe railroad was to the effect that the laws granting land to railroads provided for the free use of the road to the Government, but not the free use of the company's rolling stock. Under this dicison compensation withheld by the Government for Government freights is now sued for in the Court of Claims.

◆

AMERICAN writers are looking up in England. Bret Harte has one of his dialect stories in *Belgravia*: "Mark Twain's" articles are regularly reprinted in London; W. W. Story is a regular contributor to *Blackwood*; Henry James, jr., E. S. Nadal, Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton, Rev. Leonard W. Bacon and Mrs. Burnett are on the staff of the writers in *Macmillan's*; Bayard Taylor and Edgar Fawcett are writing poetry for the English magazines, and the new *Encyclopædia Britannica* depends to some extent upon American writers.

◆

NEW YORK's elevated railroad certainly seems to meet a public demand, even though it is and should continue to be a nuisance to those who live on the line of its route. During one week of September nearly three hundred and forty-five thousand passengers were carried on the road. This is at the rate of nearly eighteen millions per annum, or not far from twice as many as are carried on the Market Street Railway in this city.

◆

THE new Arkansas Legislature will be so largely Democratic that it might as well be unanimous. The Senate will contain 29 Democrats, 1 Greenback man and 1 Republican, the last a colored man who holds over. In the House of Representatives there will be 81 Democrats, 5 Greenbackers and 7 Republicans.

◆

THE exports of petroleum from Philadelphia, from January to September, inclusive, amounted to 42,401,687 gallons, an increase of 7,842,451 gallons over the same period of 1877.

◆

Advertising and Drumming.

[From the St. Louis Journal of Commerce.]

A Chicago wholesale grocery house, which a few years ago carried sixteen drummers at an expence of $40,000 per annum and did an almost profitless business, has abandoned the drummer system, spends one-fourth their cost annually in newspaper advertising, dividing the balance among customers. As a natural result their trade has increased ten-fold, and the net profits to the house in 1877 were $130,000. This year they will do still better.

A MURDERED BRIDE.

A Husband Convicted of Killing His Wife the Day After Marriage

[Special from Marion N. C.]

Hoke Calhoun Secrest was convicted on Saturday, in the Supreme Court of McDowell county, of the murder of his wife Maggie Secrest, and his stepdaughter, Minnie Stevenson, on the 6th of March, 1877, and sentenced by Judge Gudgu to be hanged on Friday, the 15th of November, 1878.

Secrest is about twenty-one years old, five feet and ten inches high, dark brown hair, blue eyes, and weighing 169 pounds. He is of rather prepossessing appearance, and under other circumstances would be called handsome. He seems to have been a way-ward cynical, and waspish youth, giving his parents great trouble, and, on account of his superior physical stength, being a terror to his associates.

Living in the vicinity of his father (a well-to do planter), in Union county, was an attractive widow, aged twenty-five years, Mrs. Maggie Stevenson, who had a little daughter, Minnie, three years old. About two years ago Hoke became enamored with his fair neighbor visited her often, and manifested a great fondness for little Minnie. At length the widow became alarmed at the result of their intimacy, and demanded that his oft repeated promises of marriage should be immediately fulfilled. To this Secrest at once assented, proposing that they should take a trip to the mountains, celebrate the marriage there, and so surprise the neighbors on their return. Pleased with the romantic proposition, the trusting and happy woman prepared for the journey. On the 28th of February, 1877, Hoke Secrest, Maggie Stevenson, and Minnie Stevenson, in a buggy, left home. Going westerly, they passed Charlotte and on the 5th of March arrived in Newton, where, a marriage license being procured, they were lawfully married. On the 6th of March they stopped for dinner a mile from Hickory, Burke county. From this time neither Maggie Secrest nor little Minnie Stevenson were ever seen alive.

On the next day Hoke Secrest was seen alone fifteen miles west of Hickory. He returned alone to the county of Union. When asked as to the whereabouts of Maggie Stevenson, he replied that "she bought an emigrant ticket in Charlotte and has gone West." To different persons he told different stories to account for her not returning. Exhibiting an order signed in her name, he assumed charge of her property, but when shown the notice of their marriage in the local papers of Hickory he utterly disclaimed it as untrue.

On the 10th of January, 1868, while a number of boys were hunting three miles west of Hickory, in a dense thicket near the highway, they found a shallow grave, which, on being opened, was found to contain parts of the bodies of a woman and a child, with several articles of clothing. Scattered near the grave were found many books, both of the adult and of the child, which had evidently been gnawed by wild animals. Murder was at once suspected. Great public excitement was aroused, and no time was lost in ferreting out the mystery. Hoke Secrest was remembered, and on him suspicion rested, causing his speedy arrest. So indignant were the people of Burke county that such a monstrous crime should have been committed in their midst that they determined to lynch him and bury him in the grave of his victims. This was prevented by having the train in which he was brought from Union county pass through Hickory without halting. A preliminary examination was held at Morganton, when, the evidence being very strong, he was held for trial in the Superior Court. The case was brought to McDowell county on the affidavit of the prisoner that he believed he could not have an impartial trial in Burke.

The allegation of the State has been sustained by the most complete chain of circumstantial evidence, and the case for the defense utterly failed. The case was given to the jury at thirty minutes after 10 last night, and they returned with a verdict of guilty at 12 o'clock. He received the death sentence this morning with no manifestation of emotion. An appeal to the Supreme Court was granted on application of the culprit's counsel, and this will lengthen his life about six months.

Probably the annals of crime furnish no parallel to this infernal deed.

THE IRISH EXILES.

The Story Told by Condon of His Narrow Escape From the Gallows.

Edward O'Meagher Condon, for whom a rope was wove and a coffin prepared on the occasion of the execution of Allen Larkin, and O'Brien at Manchester, arrived in New York on Sunday on the steamer Mosel. Ten years of confinement in British prisons has turned the hair of his companion, Melody, grey, while that of Condon himself is touched with the same hue. Beside the experiences of these two men the stories of ordinary romance are tame. Condemned to death, respited on the eve of execution, forced to pass long intervals in the torture of doubt and uncertainty, immured in solitary confinement, driven to the verge of sickness by hardships which promised to be lifelong, only to be suddenly thrust forth into the broad glare of unexpected freedom—such is the retrospect of these exiles who now tread the streets of New York. To an interviewer, Condon related his long story a follows:

"You had a naarow escape, Mr. Condon."

"You may well say that, sir—so near that my coffin was made and ready for me. I remember the old Governor of Manchester prison telling me that night that when a man got so near death as that he never escaped. It was only a few hours before Allen and the others were executed that a respite was brought from London for me by a Queen's messenger. I was told afterward that the Cabinet had debated my case the night before, and that they stood six for death and six for reprieve. We never meant to kill poor Sergeant Brett—that was shown by the evidence of their own witnesses on the trial. There were only nine of us, all told, that attacked the prison van containing Kelly and Deazy, while there were more than that number of police and detectives. A squad of them sat on the roof of the van, and one went before. We fired at them mostly with blank cartridges to scare them away, and they all ran. We couldn't get the door of the van open, and there was a hole on the top of it. In the *melee* a pistol shot was fired by some one which entered the ventilator over the door and killed Brett, who happened to be standing before it Then they unlocked the door and let us get Kelly and Deazy. After the affair was all over I stayed at the rear to get the handcuffs off Deazy, and that was how I was taken. I hammered with a brick that I had picked up, and afterward with a stone, but I couldn't get them off, and at last the Philistines came up and captured me.

"I was taken with a lot of others concerned in the attempt before a whole bench of Magistrates, fifteen or twenty of them, and committed for trial under the name of Shore. It wasn't safe at that time to give your own name unless you know who you were telling it to. Twenty-seven of us were tried for murder, and Justice Blackburne ruled that as it was a concerted attempt every one of the whole number was liable to be hanged for the shooting of Brett. Ah! that Judge, although he is a Baron now, well deserves to be called Blackburne. He was black by name and black by nature. Well, they sentenced five of us to die, and you know the rest. McCurd got off, and through the efforts of the American Minister and others I was reprieved. At first it was almost as bad as death—the uncertainty as to whether I would be allowed to live after all or not. When they finally decided to commute my sentence I was taken to Millbank Prison, as they do with all of them. Then I was ten years at Portland, years enough to break down a good many men. I know it would have broken me down if I had not had a powerful constitution. As for Melody, you have only to look at his hair to see what it has done for him."

KITTANNING DOING NOBLY.

n Old Fashion Democratic Mass Meeting Last Night.

owerful Speeches by Hon. Geo. A. Jenks and S. R. Peale.

he Greenback Element Not Affecting Dill's Prospects.

ason's Strength Not 500 in Armstrong County.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

THE ROUSING DILL DEMONSTRATION.

KITTANNING, September 30, 1878.—The Democrats turned out this evening to hear Messrs. Jenks and Peale. S. R. Peale is an ex-Senator from the Clinton district, an accomplished scholar and pleasant speaker. Jenks has often been heard in this region, and regarded, too, but there was a little more curiosity to hear Senator Peale.

ARRIVAL OF THE DISTINGUISHED SPEAKERS.

They both arrived on the same train at six o'clock in the evening, and were met at the depot by Mr. Golden, the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee; Mr. Richard H. Johnson, the Secretary of the Committee, (youngest son of the ex-Governor Johnson, and a fine specimen of a young man he is, but good looks and a fine presence runs in the Johnson family); Mr. J. M. Guffey, the candidate for Congress; Mr. J. G. Blyholder, who is on the Assembly ticket from Armstrong county; young Mr. Rohrer, who is a candidate for Prothonotary on the Democratic ticket, and quite a number of the faithful, including the venerable Sheriff Clark, whose frosty beard gives him a venerable appearance, John Gilpin the lawyer, and many others whose names I could not learn. They kept Guffey busy shaking hands till the train arrived, and then they all put to the Nugent House, the Democratic headquarters, till speaking time arrived.

GOLDEN ON THE SITUATION.

I had a talk with Golden on the situation (Ed Golden, as Jas. K. Kerr used to call him, when he wanted to nominate him for Judge of the Supreme Court.) There is but one Golden in Kittanning, anyway, and he is the lawyer and staunch Democrat.

Rep.—Will the Greenback vote hurt us much in Armstrong?

Golden—Not much. No doubt, when the time comes, we will have a pretty solid vote out.

Rep.—How's your Assembly ticket?

Golden—We have Blyholder, a first class man, who will poll a large German vote; is popular with the Grangers, and can almost sing himself through, and we have young Graff, son of old Peter Graff of Buffalo furnace, one of the most excellent young men in the State.

MASON A VERY WEAK CANDIDATE.

Rep.—Is Mason strong?

Golden—Mason wouldn't to-day poll 500 votes in Armstrong county, and when the election comes off, won't poll that.

Rep.—Are there any prominent Democrats supporting Mason?

Golden—Not one. We have but two townships, Allegheny and Burrell, where there are very many Democratic Greenbackers. The whole force of their vote will come from the Republicans. If I could get rid of this Mossgrove mix, I could put Armstrong county on the Democratic side of the State. Even if the Congressional trouble is not settled, it won't hurt Dill one particle. We have a first-rate ticket all through.

DILL'S STRENGTH NOT AFFECTED BY THE GREENBACK ELEMENT.

I then saw Mr. Crawford, who is, perhaps, the leading hardware man in Kittanning. He assured me that the Greenback vote would not hurt Dill much. "In fact," said Mr. Crawford, "I don't hear Mason's name mentioned. I saw Ben Campbell the other day," continued Crawford, "and he was legging around for the Republicans, telling us Hartranft had done all they had asked him to do, &c., and I told them they were only throwing a sop to the oil men now by their anxiety about the oil interests, and that if they depended on the Republicans again they would get badly left behind. I don't see how the oil men are to get by Dill." Old Sheriff Clark came in whilst I was talking to Crawford, and fairly crowed like a POST rooster does occasionally on the prospect of Democratic success. "Young man, who are you?" said he, and before I could tell he said he had been a Democrat for forty years; that he belonged to the United Friends of Human Progress, viz., the Democratic party; that he had read THE POST for many years and was glad its readers were increasing so fast. "Why," said the old man, as if to institute the greatest kind of a comparison, "look at the people who take it now. When I used to take it long ago everybody would blackguard me and say, 'why the hell do you take that POST?' I take it, I always said, because it tells the truth," and here the old fellow reached for my hand again and said he was glad to see any one from THE POST.

STRENGTH OF GREENBACKERS DRAWN FROM REPUBLICANS.

I met Mr. H. B. Plummer, the Chairman of the Venango Democratic County Committee, at the cars and he tells me the Republicans are losing largely by the Greenbackers. The proportion, said Plummer, is fully three Republican to two Democrats in the Greenback organization in Venango county. We are not frightened at it at all.

Mr. Nichelson, candidate for Assembly in Jefferson county, was also on the train going down and gave me a few words. He can talk more in five minutes than most men can in half an hour. Nichelson is one of the men who in the Legislature of 1856, refused to vote for John W. Forney for United States Senator, and voted for Henry D. Foster all the way through. That is twenty-two years ago. Foster is still on deck, so is Nichelson, and he might rehearse that same play over.

THE MEETING.

The meeting in the evening was called to order by Hon. Edward. S. Golden, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, who said:

REMARKS OF E. S. GOLDEN.

Fellow Citizens—This is the first meeting and formal opening of the campaign in Armstrong county. I have reports from all parts of the State which are very encouraging. I expect now that we will go into an active campaign throughout the county and discuss the important issue before the people, as I believe the time has now come when the Democratic party has nothing to lose but everything to gain by discussion. For eighteen years the laboring people have been pushed backward, until we have seen them starving, and during all that time this party in power have made no provision for their relief. A continuance of their rule produces nothing but bankruptcy and beggary among laboring and business people, and the building up of monopolies to oppress the producing interests of the country. I urge upon the Democrats of our country now to stand by their old flag, and I assure you if you do so that victory will perch upon our banner on the 5th of November, and prosperity will again dawn upon our country.

After the conclusion of Mr. Golden's remarks the meeting was organized by selecting Mr. David Stewart as President.

SPEECHES OF MESSRS. JENKS AND PEALE.

After a few introductory remarks, the President introduced Hon. Geo. A. Jenks, who made one of his convincing arguments, which was well received. He was followed by the Hon. S. R. Peale, who was listened to with great interest by all present.

Jenks makes his great speech of the campaign at Meadville, on Thursday, October 3d, when he will be reported in full. Both speakers go to Sharon, where they will speak to-morrow. J. C.

OIL CITY.

Monthly Oil Report.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Post.]

OIL CITY, October 5.—The *Derrick's* oil report for September, published to-morrow, shows 173 wells were completed during the month, with an aggregate production of 2,200 barrels. There were 19 dry holes in Bradford field. Two hundred and seventy-nine rigs up and building, and 273 wells drilling. The number of important test wells came in dry, and the area of territory is not extended. The production has fallen below August figures, and is about 395,000 barrels per day.

SEWER EXPLOSION.

To-day H. B. Robinson, City Engineer, crawled into a sewer on Spring street with a lighted lantern to make some examination, when the gas in the sewer immediately exploded, with a terrific report shaking the buildings, blowing iron tops off the man holes for 700 feet along the sewer. Robinson is so badly burned and injured by the shock that it is doubtful if he recovers.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

The County Fair—The Democracy in Good Spirits.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

NEW CASTLE, PA., October 2.—This was the second day of the Lawrence county Fair. The attendance was large, exceeding that of the second day at the Westmoreland county fair. The exhibit of stock was larger and better than ever shown here. To-morrow and Friday will be the big days. Robert H. Patterson of Pittsburgh is the head man on the judges' stand.

The Democracy are in good spirits and working well. Mayor Wm. Gordon informs me the Republican majority against Dill will be reduced from the usual figure of fifteen hundred to eight or nine hundred. This speaks well for the working element of the Democratic party. J. C.

DICKERSON'S DEVICE.

A New Turn in the Fight of the Will of a Philadelphia Millionaire.

PHILADELPHIA, October 2.—The legal fight over the million left behind by Robert Whitaker, the woolen manufacturer, of this city, took a new and startling turn yesterday. Dickerson, the Toombs lawyer of New York, who, to the consternation of the heirs at law, produced an alleged will, in which the testator, by a few strokes of the pen, gave away the bulk of his colossal fortune to found a free College for the orphan girls of Pennsylvania, a la Stephen Girard, and remembering Dickerson, his old attorney, to the tune of $10,000.

Having been defeated in his bold scheme to have the document admitted to probate, and taken an appeal to the Orphans' Court, was arrested by Superintendent Franklin of Pinkerton's, this afternoon, in front of Independence Hall, on the charge of the forgery of Whitaker's alleged last will and testament. A Magistrate was soon found who chalked his bail at $20,000 for an examination on Friday. Dickerson, who was utterly crushed by the way the tide had been setting, was unable to find an owner of $20,000 worth of unincumbered brick and mortar, was consigned to the bastile. The detective, upon searching the prisoner, stumbled upon a streak of luck which has given to the heirs the key to the position, and routs Dickerson's bogus claim completely.

In working up the case Pinkerton's men found a Nassau street (New York) engraver, who had built a private seal for Dickerson in August last. An impression made of a seal is on the Dickerson will, and Franklin was of the opinion that the one the lawyer had made in August last was the one employed. The seal was found stowed away in Dickerson's pocket, and a comparison of the impression on the will, and the instrument showed that a flaw in the latter was imprinted on the wax. This establishes the identity and upsets the assertion of Dickerson that the will was made in 1875, and proves it to have been forged in August after the death of Whitaker.

LOVE AND CRIME.

The Confession of a Poisoner Guilty of a Treacherous Murder.

NEW YORK, October 2.—Mr. Wesley W. Bishop and Mr. Chas. H. Cobb, Jr., lived in the same Connecticut town of Norwich. They were friends and members of the same Masonic Lodge. Bishop was much in the society of his friend's wife, and presently unpleasant rumors got out. The neighbors began gossiping, and some of the near relatives thought it their duty to express their disapproval of the intimacy. Bishop's wife died. Then Mrs. Cobb's husband died so suddenly, that the neighbors talked more than ever. Then the authorities took the matter in hand.

The body of Cobb was examined, and arsenic was found. The body of Mrs. Bishop was exhumed and Dr. Doremus testified at the preliminary hearing that he had found traces of arsenic, and believed that enough had been administered to cause death. Both Bishop and Mrs. Cobb pleaded not guilty, but they were held for trial.

Now Norwich is thrown into a fever of excitement by the news that Bishop has made a written confession. He handed it in the first instance, it appears to a brother Mason, attempting to enact some pledge of secrecy, but the brother Mason rightly decided that he had no right to keep such a secret. Mrs. Cobb, who took the news very cooly, pronounces the confession so far as it may implicate her, we presume, a wicked lie, and presisted in her protestation of innocence.

* * *

F. G. Miner the convicted grave robber was yesterday fined $100 and costs of prosecution, and sentenced to four months in the Workhouse, by Judge Updegraff of the Cleveland Police Court. Previous to passing sentence the Judge denied the motion for a new trial and the counsel for the prisoner allowed till the tenth inst in which to prepare a bill of exceptions. The execution of the sentence was suspended till then.

WASHINGTON.

Light Transportation of National Bank Notes.

Accepting Invitations Hayes' Prevailing Weakness.

IRISH SUCCEEDS M'PHERSON.

WASHINGTON, October 1.—The Secretary of the Treasury this morning promoted O. H. Irish of Nebraska, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury department, to be Chief of the Bureau, vice McPherson, resigned, and appointed Daniel W. Wilson of Ohio, Assistant Chief of the Bureau. Wilson has held a position in the Bureau for some time past.

THE GOVERNMENT AFTER PENNSYLVANIA LAND.

The law officers of the Government have taken steps to eject parties from 1,000 acres of land in the Pennsylvania oil regions. This land was taken in part payment of a debt due the United States by the Venango county bank, of about sixty thousand dollars. It was held by a former owner in days of the oil fever, at a fabulous sum, he having refused $700,000 for it.

THE CAPITAL OF THE NATIONAL BANKS.

WASHINGTON, October 1.—The Comptroller of Currency has prepared the following table, showing the kind and amount of United States bonds held on the 1st of October, 1878, to secure the redemption of the circulation of the National banks:

Name.	*Class.*	*Rate.*	*Amount.*
Feb'y 8, '61	1881's	6 ℔ ct.	$23,118,000
July 17 and August 5, '61	1881's	6 ℔ ct.	34,623,050
March 3d, '63	1881's	6 ℔ ct.	19,834,900
March 3d, '65	5-20's	6 ℔ ct.	11,787,250
July 1st, '62, and July 2, 1864	Pac. R. R.	6 ℔ ct.	5,584,000
March, '64	10-40's	5 ℔ ct.	71,23[illegible],850
July 14, '70, and Jan'y 20, '71	Fund'd 81's	5 ℔ ct.	125,278,750
July 14, '70, and Jan. 20, '71	Fund'd 81's	4½ ℔ ct.	48,059,055
July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, '71	Consols 1907	4 ℔ ct.	28,826,800
Total			$349,560,650

All of these bonds are payable in coin by the terms of the acts under which they are issued, with the exception of $54,312,300 of the six per cent. bonds. Of this latter amount $36,941,051 consist of sixes of 1881, which were issued prior to the passage of the Legal Tender act; $11,797,650 of five-twenties, which were issued under the act of March 30, 1865, which law does not specify the kind of money which the bonds shall be paid in, although the interest is payable in coin, and $5,584,000 of Pacific Railroad currency sixes. On October 1, 1870, the banks held $342,833,850 of six per cent. bonds and $95,942,550 five per cents. Since that time there has been a decrease of $172,744,100 in six per cent. bonds and an increase of $100,575,050 in five per cent. bonds. During the last three years there has been a decrease of $54,356,012 in six per cent. bonds and of $42,528,600 in five per cent. bonds, while in the same period $49,069,050 of 4½ per cent. bonds, and within the last eighteen months $19,260,29[illegible] of four per cents. have been deposited.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

From the monthly statement of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics to the Secretary of the Treasury, the excess of exports over imports of merchandise appears to have been as follows: For the month ending August 31, 1877, $3,471,652; for month ending August 31, 1878, $22,196,220; eight months ending August 31, 1877, $38,951,995; eight months ending August 31, 1878, $188,501,087. The excess of exports over imports of gold and silver (coin and silver) appears to have been as follows: For the month ending August 31, 1877, $418,640; for month ending August 31, 1878, $320,228; eight months ending August 31, 1877, $25,463,551; eight months ending August 31, 1878, $621,283. These statements indicate an increasing flow of specie and of American securities toward this country.

The following is a statement of the operations of the National Bank Redemption Agency for the month and quarter of the year ending this day, compared with the corresponding periods last year:

HEAVY REDUCTION IN TRANSPORTATION OF NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

WASHINGTON, October 2.—The effects of the recent circular of the Secretary of the Treasury, providing that charges for transportation of national bank notes for redemption shall be paid by the banks remitting the notes, instead of those issuing them, as heretofore, have already been noticed at the Department. Receipts for redemption which ran up to $1,000,000 a day during last September have fallen off to $400,000 to-day, and most of these notes were shipped to the Treasury prior to October 1st, when the circular took effect. The banks in neighboring cities rushed their notes to the Treasury prior to the 1st of October, and now receipts from them are very small. From New York to-day there was but one package of $1,000, while receipts from that city have usually reached $100,000 daily and often double that sum. It is thought receipts for redemption will soon be less than $60,000 daily, instead of $500,000, as heretofore.

ARKANSAS GREENBACKERS.

Judge Willshire, an ex-member of Congress of Arkansas, is in the city. He has just left the State, and brings information that the Greenback element has upset party calculations; that the Democrats are sanguine, they are by no means certain of electing a solid delegation to Congress. The Greenbackers claim the election of one of their candidates as sure, and a strong possibility of two.

COL. EAST OF TENNESSEE,

who was prominent as a gubernatorial candidate, is in the city. He says that the Greenback party is stronger than either the Republican or Democratic organizations in Tennessee; that if it was organized it could elect the State ticket. The bulk of the Greenback votes, however, will be cast for the Democratic nominees, as the position of the Republican party on contraction of the currency is such that no intelligent voter with Greenback convictions can vote for its candidates.

DEAN STANLEY,

the celebrated English divine, is in this city, the guest of Sir Edward Thornton. He will be presented to the President upon the latter's return.

SENATOR THURMAN'S ILLNESS.

The report of the illness of Senator Thurman telegraphed from the West has given his friends in this city no little anxiety, and numerous telegraphic inquiries have been sent hence inquiring as to his condition. The general good health of the Senator and his robust constitution constrain those most interested in him to hope that his illness is not serious.

THE PREVAILING WEAKNESS.

If Grant had a weakness in refusing to decline all presents that came along worth having, Hayes, too, has a weakness in accepting all invitations extended to show himself at country fairs, and "sich." Before leaving here on Monday for New York, he accepted the tender of a special car to visit Montpelier, the home of President James Madison, in Orange county, Va., on the 9th of October. Upon this occasion he will be under the chaperonage of Colonel John S. Mosby, who will see to it that he is given a good racket in the South on the "erring brother" plan.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Mr. Dumont, Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats, has gone to Norwalk, Conn., to make a personal investigation into the causes of the explosion on board the steamship Adelphi. Meantime the Inspector at New York, who examined the boilers, is suspended.

J. M. T. Partello of this city, at the Columbia rifle range yesterday, made fifteen consecutive bull's-eyes at 800 yards, fourteen bull's-eyes and one centre at 900 yards, and fifteen consecutive bull's-eyes at 1,000 yards, making a score of 224 out of a possible 225.

COLORADO.

Later Election Returns.

DENVER, October 2.—Nearly complete returns from twenty-one counties give the Republican State and Congressional ticket 2,100 majority over Democrats. The remaining counties will probably increase the majority to 2,500. Judge Belford, Republican for Congress, has carried every county except two of those thus far reported.

THE OLD WORLD.

Failure of Negotiations Between Germany and the Vatican.

Bosnians to Make no Further Resistance to the Austrians.

The Failure of the City of Glasgow Bank the Heaviest for Many Years.

THE GLASGOW BANK FAILURE.

THE FAILURE A NATIONAL DISASTER—LIABILITIES $50,000,000.

LONDON, October 2.—The City of Glasgow Bank closed its doors to-day. Its liabilities are stated to be $50,000,000. The liability of the shareholders is unlimited. One hundred pounds sterling shares of the bank were dealt in yesterday at over £200, and within a week at £237. The bank was established in 1839, and had from fifty to sixty branches. This is the heaviest bank failure in Scotland since 1857, when this concern also suspended. Other Scotch banks were asked for assistance, but after examining the books at a meeting yesterday, refused to do more than redeem the note circulation of the City of Glasgow Bank, which is stated at $3,250,000. The failure has caused great excitement throughout Scotland, and in the London Stock Exchange, where there was a heavy fall in the Scotch railway securities, in consequence of the pressure of Scotch holders to sell. The failure of the bank is generally attributed to its resources being locked up in bills, shares and debentures of various kinds, that were not readily convertible.

The *Echo* says: "The failure is very important and not less than a national disaster, but, as usual in such cases, it has been foreshadowed by innumerable occurrences, and it is hardly likely that it will do more than bring down the commercial firms which are involved in the bill transactions which have overwhelmed the bank."

A dispatch from Glasgow states the causes of the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank are reported to have arisen from advances to the amount of six million pounds to four firms of East India merchants who have been unable to meet their engagements. Much sympathy is felt for the unfortunate share holders of the bank. Much of the stock is held by ladies and gentlemen who lived retired on a moderate competence and now find themselves reduced from circumstances of comfort to absolute poverty. Seven hundred and fifty persons employed by the bank and its branches are affected by the failure.

THE BOSNIAN INVASION.

FURTHER RESISTANCE TO AUSTRIANS ABANDONED.

BELGRADE, October 2.—News from various parts of Bosnia shows that the Turks and insurgents have abandoned further open resistance, having become convinced that neither moral or material assistance can be any longer hoped for from the Porte, unless other political complications arise. Upwards of 4,000 insurgents fled to Servia, where they have been disarmed and *interned*. Among them are two Pashas, 200 Beys, and a whole battalion of Nizams. They brought with them three Krupp guns, 1,000 breech-loading rifles, horses, stores, etc. Small bands cross the frontier daily with their wives, children and property.

RAGUSA, October 2.—The Prince of Montenegro has ordered the leaders of the old Herzegovinian insurrection who have been hitherto in the pay of Montenegro, to proceed with their bands on the 6th of October to Bilek, where the Prince's father-in-law will formally surrender them to the Austrians.

THE VATICAN.

FAILURE OF NEGOTIATIONS WITH GERMANY.

LONDON, October 2.—Negotiations between Germany and the Vatican have failed. Bismark's ultimatum of obedience to the May laws was refused by the deposed Bishops in a letter addressed to the Pope. The Bavarian and Austrian nuncios have been entrusted with a confidentia mission to Prince Bismarck but no hopes are entertained of their success. Germany will concede nothing and the Vatican cannot yield all without alienating its most faithful partisans.

A dispatch from Berlin says: "Archbishop Jacobini, a papal nuncio at Vienna, will proceed to that city by way of Geneva and Munich. At the latter city he deliver to Monsegnor Mazella, the Papal nuncio, their instructions respecting negotiations between Germany and the Vatican."

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS SERIOUS.

LONDON, October 2.—A late dispatch say: "The crisis is undoubtedly very serious for it ca n only be interperted as a stand made against excessive military expenditure, and the claim to effective control over this expenditure and the policy connected with it. But although the crisis is serious it is hoped it will find a solution advantageous to all parties. The difficulty seems to strike the line at what is strictly necessary in the circumstances, and to determine how far the right of control over military matters such as the Bosnian occupation can be exercised by the constitutional authorities."

VIENNA, October 2.—A dispatch states that the Emperor has accepted the resignation of Herr Szell, Hungarian Minister of Finance. He has not decided about the other resignations. A compromise is considered likely.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CABINET COUNCIL TO DISCUSS THE AFGHANISTAN TROUBLE.

LONDON, October 2.—A Cabinet Council will be held on Saturday probably to discuss Indian affairs.

The *Daily News*, in its leader says it is probable that the advance of the army into Afghanistan will be postponed until November 1st, so that we will only be able to get as far as Jelalabad before winter thoroughly sets in.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE King of Burmah died yesterday.

THE rinderpest has appeared in North umberland, England.

ADVICES from Casablanca, Morocco, report 377 deaths there from cholera, out of a population of 7,000, between the 17th and 19th of September, and from 60 to 70 deaths daily at Fesz and Mequinez.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

Alarming Spread of the Disease in Country Districts.

People Fleeing From The Country to the Cities for Safety.

Following is the approximate list of deaths from yellow fever since its first appearance this year:

New Orleans	2,955	Morgan City, La	39
Memphis	2,776	Grand Junction, Tenn	24
Vicksburg	1,000	Labadieville	30
Grenada	278	Germantown, Tenn	12
Port Gibson	112	Paris, Tenn	13
Holly Springs	167	Thibodeaux, La	15
Greenville	245	Tangipahoa, La	13
Canton	102	Osyka, Miss	10
Plaquemine, La	65	Terry, Miss	20
Brownsville, Tenn	75	Chattanooga	30
Ocean Springs, Mis	31	Near Pattersonville La	13
Hickman, Ky	113	Mobile, Ala	11
Baton Rouge	55	Water Valley, Miss	15
St. Louis	28	Bay St. Louis, Miss	21
Louisville	38	Louisiana scattering	32
Port Eads	10	Martin, Tenn	19
Lake, Miss	45	Tennessee scattering	7
Gallipolis and vicinity	19		
Cincinnati	14		
Delhi, La	23		

WORSE AND WORSE ABOUT VICKSBURG.

VICKSBURG, October 2.—The Howard Association received an earnest appeal for aid for the people of that section from Dr. R. H. Ferry of Haynes Bluff, in which the Doctor details at some length the destitute condition of the people, and says he has over a hundred cases of fever under treatment, and that the epidemic is steadily increasing throughout that section. The people are horror stricken, worse than that of a routed army. Two well authenticated cases have occurred where parents of two dying children abandoned them to the mercies of strangers, and when the children were dead had to be buried by the kindness of colored friends. President Andrews of the Vicksburg Howards quotes the above statement in his appeals for aid as a sample received by them in the last few days, and in conclusion says: "The disease is spreading through the adjacent counties. They all look to us for aid, and we are doing all in our power to relieve their necessities."

THE SITUATION IN MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, October 2.—For twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock to-night, undertakers report 42 deaths from yellow fever. Fifteen of these occurred outside the city limits.

The danger incurred upon returning to the city by absentees is given in the report of one Howard visitor, who states seven new cases were developed in his district to-day, all being of persons who had fled from the city and returned three days ago, thinking all danger had passed. Eighteen physicians of the Howard medical corps report 82 new cases.

A MARKED DECREASE IN NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, October 2.—From noon to 6 P. M. 19 deaths were reported and 88 cases, of which 75 dated since September 29. The deaths include thirty-one under ten years, twenty-three of them under seven. Many cases of fever are reported in families lately returned from coast watering places. Six in one family since Monday.

IN OTHER LOCALITIES.

CANTON, MISS., October 2.—The fever has taken a fresh impetus. There is not only a greater number of cases but greater malignity. Dr. Priestly and myself have on hand ten malignant cases, all of which will probably die. All have been attacked within the past five or six days. We have at present about seventy-five cases under treatment.

[Signed] J. J. LYONS, M. D.

GREENVILLE, MISS., October 2.—Drs. Archer and Dunn are down with the fever this morning, the former a volunteer physician from Point Coupee parish, La. There is no abatement. There were twenty new cases and six deaths the past 24 hours.

HOLLY SPRINGS, October 2.—There is no appreciable improvement. There were 17 new cases and 11 deaths in the past twenty-four hours.

BILOXI, October 2.—One hundred cases, and 18 deaths to date.

THEBODEAUX, October 2.—Fifteen new cases and 2 deaths. The fever is of a mild type.

FEVER HORRORS.

SCENES AT NEW ORLEANS SKETCHED BY A CORRESPONDENT.

[Chicago Times Special, September 23.]

There exists in this city, and throughout Mississippi and Eastern Tennessee, an epidemic not only unparalleled in the history of this country, but absolutely phenomenal. The writer uses both terms after carefully weighing their true significance. No similar disease presenting, even approximating, the phases of this has ever been recorded. Veterans in the service, accustomed for two generations to yellow fever epidemics, are amazed. "I would like," said perhaps the most eminent physician of this city, "to find two cases of yellow alike, or two that could be cured by the same remedies. I haven't yet, and I have treated one hundred and twenty." He had just left the bedside of a lady whom, in a similiar condition twenty years ago, would have been pronounced hopelessly ill. Within

THREE MONTHS OF MATERNITY,

she was prostrated by yellow fever. His treatment was heroic but summary—a purgative which operated copiously and repeatedly within two hours, thirty grains of quinine after the first action, thirty grains more the instant they ceased. The patient was attacked at 2:30 A. M., visited at 8 A. M.; the quinine was first administered at 1 P. M. and the second dose at 11 P. M. The next morning her temperature had been reduced within the twenty-four hours from one hundred and three to ninety-eight, all fever had vanished, and after two days of perfect tranquility and light nourishment she was able to dress and recline during the day upon a sofa.

TWENTY YEARS AGO

no physician in this city would have hoped to save her life, but this is only one of scores of cases equally extraordinary that occur every day. A young physician, of unusual intelligence, speaking upon this subject remarked: "My cases are generally divided into two classes, a dry skin and a moist skin. The moist skin readily yields to quinine and causes little trouble, but in the dry skin I think the physician is justified in resorting to any remedy, and I wrap them in wet sheets of moderate temperature, and adopt the fanning process without hesitation."

A very short time ago this correspondent, quite early in the morning, halted at a grocery on the corner of Carondelet and Thalia streets to inquire the residence of a sick friend. The proprietor, a fresh young Irishman, his wife and four children were seated in the door, and, to the query, the man answered, laconically: "The gentleman died at 6 o'clock this morning."

Last week when the writer passed the same house he found every door and window closed, and secured by the seal of a justice of the peace. Every inmate, man, wife and child was

DEAD AND BURIED,

and a complaint had been made that the fever-tainted air of the interior would, when released, spread disease. Upon a side gallery a washbasin and towel, both discolored with putrifying black vomit, told the grim story of their utter elimination. At the Poydras market this morning twenty houses upon both sides of the street, where similar tragedies had been enacted, were pointed out. The telegraph doubtless informed you how, upon Franklin street, a dirt road lined on both sides by low, frame cottages and filled from one extremity to another with kitchen garbage, a physician devoted his entire time, and treated three hundred cases within a distance of less than four squares.

Singularly enough,

IN THIS FILTH

the mortality was not so great as in more prosperous neighborhoods.

The scenes enacted in the Italian quarter, the three squares opposite the French market and the five squares of Galletin street, extending down to the United States mint can never be written. In these localities and another Italian quarter, which surrounds Treme market, the sanitary officer two weeks ago had ferreted out seven hundred cases, with an average mortality of ten in every twenty-one prostrated; but all well enough to escape have fled, and now find in the swamps and among the mosquitos near Camp Parapet a refuge preferable to deadly bricks and mortar. Were the disease confined to

DENSELY POPULATED DISTRICTS

some estimate might be made of the disaster, but upon the outlying gardens of Metairie and Gertelly ridges, remote from either infection or the essentials to proper treatment, fever of the most virulent type is spreading in every direction. Within, the past day it has appeared among the negroes living upon Washington and Carrollton avenues, and this must again swell the volume of affliction. It can be readily appreciated that the presence in a household of a dangerous illness is occasion for blended anxiety and excitement. The novel and unfamiliar situations suddenly created, and the wholly changed domestic economy which this attack as suddenly produces, may to a certain extent animate those called upon to make extraordinary exertion. It is asserted that the younger members of the Howard Association found actual recreation in visiting and attending to the necessities of seventy-five sick families a day.

THE SCENES

may have been harrowing, but relief was speedy, and, as La Rouchefoucauld says, "It is astonishing with what Christian fortitude we endure the suffering of other people," but a far darker phase than this has been presented. Mrs. Brown, the wife of a lawyer residing upon Baronne street, was suddenly taken ill, and while slowly recovering saw her husband prostrated and compelled from circumstances to occupy the same bed. That woman saw her husband burn up with fever and die by her side, she saw his face suddenly turn blacker than a negro's, and when the breath had scarcely left his body saw two men place him in a coffin and carry him off.

A YOUNG GIRL OF GREAT BEAUTY

and refinement was with equal precipitation shoved into a coffin and hurried out of the house within five minutes of her demise, to lie from nine o'clock in the evening until daylight in the undertaker's warehouse.

A lodging house keeper on Brinville street discovered a dying man throwing up black vomit upon her bed clothes, and rushed him into the street, where, in a few minutes, he became a corpse and was buried by the corporation.

One other episode, witnessed by an attache of the Board of Health, to complete the picture and serve as a fitting apex to a diabolical pyramid. Four days ago he attended a funeral. An unusual obstruction presented itself. The narrow oven, one of fifty, in a wall appeared already occupied. The bricks which shut out the day were slowly removed. A cloud of flies suddenly swarmed and their buzz sounded in the ears of the sickened spectators like a roar. A suffocating, crazing, brain destroying stench, a blast to the senses at which

HELL ITSELF MIGHT QUAIL.

With difficulty the coffin of a newly buried corpse, bursting with putrefaction, and melting into a yellow shapeless mass, was taken out and carried dripping with disease and death to another portion of the cemetery. Space in this locality of great resort is getting scarce. The sexton, for a consideration, had made room. How long, with these episodes to harrow, a community of sensibility would remain in possession of its senses, might strike the philosophic mind as problematical, but the Lord tempereth the wind to the shorn lamb; and if superficial indications mean anything, the mental anguish is not great.

A volume, however, would scarcely contain the briefest description of the manifold

PHASES OF HUMAN NATURE

developed in the existing epidemic. If there be backgrounds so sombre with horror as to make the reader shudder, there are high lights radiant with everything that is honorable in man. The writer hereof knows a single individual who throughout this season of trial, has paid for the treatment, attendance and burial of five persons in no way connected with him. The wretched girl whose unhappy taking off has been alluded to, is one of these. Presence of the disease in any neighborhood was the signal for an instant interchange of the most courteous attention. Persons living opposite, who passd each other daily and for years without a sign of recognition, sent to make daily inquiries at each other's houses concerning the health of the particular sufferer. The temperature of each patient in the neighborhood is known by every child in the street, and dangerous illness has been a plea which no man in business resisted an instant. The amount of fine brandy and wine distributed by liquor merchants to attendants upon the sick, would itself amount to a handsome aggregate, and no application which appeared to be genuine has been refused.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF RATIONS

and other relief to the indigent has naturally been an organized movement, but the courtesies alluded to refer exclusively to those of independent means, quite able to pay for what they required. If in the wholesale destruction, ties have been ruthlessly severed, many true friendships have been strongly cemented. The disease is ostensibly on the wane. The low mortality yesterday indicates the beginning of the end. It is feared that until cool weather is upon us those who yet enjoy immunity must succumb, but the slightest frost would dissipate this apprehension. Business is at course at a stand-still, and the situation of establishments requiring large capital is almost deplorable. A great many are out of employment, and work for thousands is next to impossible, but it is a tradition here that every great epidemic has been succeeded by a year of prosperity, and upon this slender thread many base their hopes.

IOWA POLITICS.

Democratic and Greenback Ticket Consolidated.

DES MOINES, September 30.—Negotiations for the consolidation of the Greenback and Democratic State tickets were completed to-night, and the following copy of the consolidated ticket is furnished for the Associated Press by Mr. Campbell, Chairman of the Democratic Committee: Secretary of State, E. M. Farnsworth, Greenbacker; Auditor of State, Joseph Elboreke, Democratic; Treasurer of State, M. L. Devin, Greenbacker; Register of the State Land Office, N. Farrington, Greenbacker; Judge of the Supreme Court, J. C. Knapp, Democrat; Clerk of the Supreme Court, Alex. Ranyon, Greenbacker; Reporter of the Supreme Court, John B. Elliott, Democrat. It will be seen that the ticket is equally divided, four candidates to each party. Mr. Campbell, on being asked how the two platforms were consolidated said, on that you pays your money and takes your choice.

NEW YORK.

Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund in Session.

The Government Side of the Porter Case Opened.

NEW YORK, October 2.—The session of court in the case of Fitz John Porter was held to-day at Governor's Island. The Judge Advocate opened the Government's side of the case with a long and exhaustive address. He reviewed the original trial and was very severe on Porter, saying that his defense had always been a series of afterthoughts and that he had adopted the theory to which he had attempted to fit facts. He maintained that Porter's new evidence had really not thrown any light on the question and that there were several discrepancies in his testimony. He dwelt at some length on the subject of McDowell's connection with events in question, and claimed that Porter alone was responsible for the action of the Fifth corps and that he would so prove by his witnessess and by the documentary evidence he would submit. He also claimed that witnesses he would bring forward would give a different view of Porter's conduct than has thus far been received through the accused's evidence, and that his conviction by court martial was proper and the sentence merciful. The address occupied the greater part of the day's session.

THE PEABODY EDUCATIONAL FUND.

Mr. Hayes arrived here this morning, and after breakfast and a drive, attended a meeting of the trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund.

The annual report was read: It says the year just closed has been one of unusual pecuniary embarrassment to all the schools of the South, and while every department of education has been affected, that relating to the employment of teachers and public officers has suffered most. Cheapening labors of men on whom the vitality of the system depends is a more dangerous experiment than is generally supposed. Scholarships established last year have had excellent effect. In the Peabody Normal Seminary of Louisiana, one-fourth of all the female teachers of New Orleans during many years have been educated. The following figures show the distribution of the income of the fund during the year: Virginia, $15,350; North Carolina, $4,500; South Carolina, $3,600; Georgia, $6,000; Florida, $3,900; Alabama, $8,000; Texas, $8,550; Arkansas, $6,000; Tennessee, $14,600; West Virginia, $5,500.

O'LEARY 33 MILES AHEAD.

O'Leary finished his 245th mile at midnight and retired for two hours rest at 10:30. Hughes had completed 212 miles when he left the track, and at midnight was still resting.

POLITICAL.

Texas Republican State Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, October 2.—The *News'* Dallas special says the Republican Convention adjourned, after making the following nominations: Governor, A. B. Norton; Lieutenant Governor, Richard Allen; Comptroller, A. Siemerting; Treasurer, S. D. Wood, Commissioner of the Land Office, Jacob Keuchler; Attorney General, F. W. Miner. A. M. Cochrane was elected Chairman of the State Central Committee.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

OSWEGO, October 2.—The Republicans of the Twenty-eighth Congressional district renominated Hon. J. W. Dwight.

UTICA, October 2.—Cyrus D. Prescott was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of Oneida district.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., October 2.—The Republicans of the Thirty-first district nominated Richard Crawley for Congress.

MILWAUKEE, October 2.—The Republicans of the 5th Congressional district, met in this city to day and nominated Judge L. F. Fresby of West Bend, for Congress.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., October 2.—The Greenbackers of the 15th district nominated J. A. Erkson for Congress.

GLENN FALLS, N. Y., October 2.—Gen. John Hammond was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the 18th district.

ACCIDENT TO MR. BANCROFT.

Seriously Injured by Being Thrown from His Carriage.

NEW YORK, October 2.—The *Evening Post* has a Newport dispatch giving the particulars of the accident to Mr George Bancroft, as follows: Mr. Bancroft's horses ran away while he was driving them. He guided them safely a distance of three miles, but in turning the corner, the momentum upset the vehicle. Mr. Bancroft, who was thrown out, received a severe scalp wound. His skull does not appear to be injured. His right shoulder and his ribs are badly hurt. His physician says his mind is perfectly clear.

NEWPORT, R. I., October 2.—The condition of Bancroft, the historian, is very favorable for speedy recovery. He was able to walk across the floor, read a little and give instructions to his Secretary.

THE GREAT RACE POSTPONED

Owing to High Wind—No Time Fixed for the Contest.

LACHINE, October 2, 3:15 P. M.—The wind has increased until it is blowing very fresh. The referee has just decided to postpone the race.

Hanlan's friends and backers were here by thousands, and the betting is in favor of the Canadian. Scarcely any bets can be found for Courtney. At the latter's headquarters there was no excitement, his backers being either very quiet or very few. His nearest friends, however, quietly express great confidence in their favorite. They predict that more people will be surprised at the result of this race than at any contest that has taken place on American water. There was a tremendous crowd present.

* * *

IN the German Parliamentary Committee, the Socialist bill has passed second reading in all essential points the same as after the first reading. The committee even retained two years and a half as the term of operation of the bill, notwithstanding the objection of Count Von Eulenburg.

Stable Your Horses
at the livery stables of Frank McCoy & Bro., adjoining their hotel, 131 and 133 Liberty street, foot of Fifth avenue.

A. B. Smith & Co.

This firm whose warerooms are at 41 Federal street, Allegheny, have on hand a complete line of agricultural implements. These are manufactured with a view to durability as well as serviceability, and farmers will consult their own interests by examining the stock before purchasing elsewhere. The stock includes the Smith Mowers and Reapers, the Pit & Ralston Threshers, Mowers and Seperators with the Carey horse power, with or without wagon, the improved Carey power mounted, Monitor Hay Rake with all agricultural implements now in use, with a variety of fertilizers. The firm are also prepared to do all kinds of repairing, and after a practical experience of over thirty years feel justified in guaranteeing satisfactory work.

Fifth Avenue Hotel
formerly Hare's. Good meals and lodging at moderate rates. Frank McCoy & Bro., proprietors. Nos. 131 and 133 Liberty street.

A STEAMSHIP DISASTER.

The Adelphi Explodes Her Boilers Near Norwalk.

Owners of the Vessel Previously Warned of the Defection in the Boilers—Ten Persons Killed and Many Injured.

SOUTH NORWALK, CONN., September 28.—The boiler of the steamer Adelphi, just as she was being towed down to approach the dock at Dorton's Point, this morning, exploded with terrific force, tearing away the main deck, the boiler hatch, and a portion of the saloon, on the port side, instantly killing several, and injuring others. The boat left her dock at this city about the usual time. Capt. Holton was in the office at the time of the explosion. The body of Mr. Hoyt was picked up 150 feet from where the calamity occurred. Some of the most heartrending scenes took place. One passenger recognized his mangled wife, from whose mouth blood spurted in streams. The burned suffered terribly, and their groans were harrowing. Physicians were prompt in attendance.

STATEMENT OF THE ENGINEER.

The Adelphi had on board about two hundred passengers at the time of the disaster. The engineer says he had a pressure of thirty-eight pounds, and when he slowed the engine he gave orders to the fireman to open the furnace door, and he was about to do so when the explosion occurred. The general expression of those who have examined the fracture is that hanging would be too easy a death for the inspector who declared such a flimsy and patched boiler capable of safely standing a pressure of forty pounds to the square inch. The break was in the side sheet over the fire boxes, parting where the sections are bolted, making a hinge of the other joint.

Mrs. Lord was badly scalded and now lies in a critical condition at the City Hotel. She and her husband were returning to New York after a visit to her sister, and Mrs. Boole was accompanying them. Mrs. Boole had on at the time of the explosion a valuable gold watch, the gift of her husband. This has not been found, and it is reported it was taken from the woman. A woman who assisted in bringing the body to the Dorlan House said that she saw the man who was helping her take the watch. Theo. Raymond of New Canaan, is worse than first reported. Besides the scalds, his leg was broken and his ankle dislocated. He is at the Dorlan House. The proprietor closed the bar room as soon as the crowd assembled. Two juries have been empaneled. Justice Crow is holding an inquest upon the bodies brought to this city and Justice Banton had another inquest at the Dorlan House. Mrs Lord is improving. Shortly after the accident, the Adelphi was towed to the dock at Dorlan's Point where her shattered hull was viewed by thousands. All through the season there have been doubts as to the safety of the steamer. Some time ago, Capt. Perkins' attention was called to the fact by the public press, who had the certificates of the Boiler Inspector and Inspector of Hulls published, both of which declared her in good condition and perfectly safe.

LIST OF THE KILLED AND INJURED.

Following is the latest list of names of the killed and injured:

Killed—Mrs. W. N. Boole, South Norwalk; Henry Allen, Norwalk; Mrs. C. A Ford, Illinois; Mr. Wyatt, Harlem, N. Y.; Fred. Metz, South Norwalk; Benj. Ackert, New York; Sarah Leonard, Bridgeport; Elijah Betts, North Wilton; Henry Johnson, Nem Haven; Chas. W. Lord, Philadelphia.

Wounded—Theo. W. Raymond, New Canaan, leg broken in two places, badly scalded; Henry Connell, Springfield, hand cut; John Hawley, New York, fireman, bruised; D. O. Crane, Danbury, scalded; Augustus Ackert, hurt about the head; Mabel Wood, Westport, probably fatal; J. A. Holland, bruised about the head; Ed. Holland, Assistant Engineer, bruised about the head; Miss Libbie Sellock, Norwalk, slightly; Mr. and Mrs. Hands, Brooklyn, slightly injured; E. E. Benedict, Bridgeport, slightly; Frank Hoffman, New York, scalded and internal injuries; Mrs. Clarence Bradley, Greenfield Hills, Conn., scalded about the body; Katie Halpin, Bridgeport, scalded. A great many others were injured more or less.

The Teeth of the Future.

If the consumption of Sozodont continues to increase in the present ratio, the teeth of the future will be a great improvement on those of the present day. Its universal use would prevent all dental affections, and render one of the most essential portions of our material organization as ornamental as it is useful. TTS

SPALDING'S GLUE repairs everything but personal injuries.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS have stood for 30 years the Standard Remedy for the cure of Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Sick Headache, and all derangements of the Liver. Read: "Sellers' Liver Pills cured me of Liver Complaint, which compelled me to quit work."—Wm. Andrews, Baltimore. "I can recommend Sellers' Liver Pills. They have saved hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills."—Thos. Adams, Big Sandy, Kentucky. Price 25c. a Box. Sold by all Druggists and country Store Keepers. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop's, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—

1,000 GUNS AND REVOLVERS

To Repair and put in good order in time for FOURTH OF JULY and the FALL SHOOTING. I will also take them in part pay for new ones.

J. H. JOHNSTON,
GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,
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FOR SALE—TICKETS FROM PITTSBURGH to Liverpool, $37; from Pittsburgh to Liverpool and return, $70. Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland, $4 95 one pound sterling; large amounts at lower rates. Collections made and a general foreign steamship and exchange business transacted.
MAX SCHAMBERG,
131 Smithfield Street.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF SECond-hand Boilers in good order, ranging from 24 to 42 inches diameter and from 10 to 28 feet, double flued and cylinder. Boiler Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 18 Water street.
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$10 TO $25 PER DAY to Farmers' Sons and other energetic young men to sell an article as STAPLE as COFFEE, to Farmers and others in their own neighborhoods. Particulars Free.
Address—THE CENTENNIAL CO., St. Louis, Mo. nov13:1y W

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JOHN LUNDY, Proprietor. Rates, per day, $1 50 first floor, $1 25 second floor; rooms, 50c. Open Day and Night. ty3eod Wjy6:6m

$10 to $1000 Invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y. se23.TTS&W1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POND'S EXTRACT.

THE GREAT PAIN DESTROYER AND SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATORY DISEASES AND HEMORRHAGES.

Rheumatism. No other known preparation has ever performed such **wonderful cures** of this distressing disease in its various forms. Sufferers who have tried everything else without relief, can rely upon being entirely cured by using **Pond's Extract.**

Neuralgia. All neuralgic pains of the head, stomach or bowels, are speedily cured by the free use of the **Extract.** No other medicine will cure as quickly.

Hemorrhages. For staunching bleeding, either external or internal, it is always reliable, and is used by Physicians of all schools with a certainty of success. For bleeding of the lungs it is invaluable. Our **Nasal** and **Female Syringes** and **Inhalers** are material aids in cases of internal bleeding.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat. Used as a gargle and also applied externally as directed, in the early stages of the disease it will surely control and cure them. Do not delay trying it on appearance of first symptoms of these dangerous diseases.

Catarrh. The **Extract** is the only specific for this prevalent and distressing complaint; quickly relieves cold in the head, &c. Our **Nasal Syringe** is of essential service in these cases.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds and Bruises. It is healing, cooling and cleansing. The most obstinate cases are healed and cured with astonishing rapidity.

Burns and Scalds. For allaying the heat and pain it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family, ready for use in case of accidents.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

Earache, Toothache, and Faceache. It is a panacea, and when used according to directions its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching, it is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed.

For Broken Breast Sore Nipples, Ague in Breast. The **Extract** is cleanly and efficacious, and mothers who have once used it will never be without it.

Female Complaints. No physician need be called in for the majority of female diseases if the **Extract** is used. The pamphlet which accompanies each bottle gives full directions how it should be applied. Any one can use it without fear of harm.

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POND'S EXTRACT Has been imitated. The genuine article has the words "POND'S EXTRACT" blown in the glass, and Company's trade mark on surrounding wrapper. It is never sold in bulk. None other is genuine. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other preparation, however much you may be pressed.

Prices, 50c., $1.00, and $1.75.

PREPARED ONLY BY
POND'S EXTRACT CO.,
New York and London.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
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Fleming Bros of PITTSBURGH, PA., are the sole proprietors of the genuine

DR. C. McLANE'S Liver Pills & Vermifuge.

Buyers should always look for their signature as above; it is on every box or vial of the genuine. The market is full of imitations of the name McLANE, spelled differently, but having same pronunciation.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court at No. 105 September Term, 1878, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Samuel Norman, deceased, will on the 22d DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D. 1878, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., on the premises, sell all the following described real estate, viz:

LOT NO. 1. All the following described lots or pieces of land situate in the borough of Tarentum, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, being lots Nos. 72 and 73 in Brackenridge plan of said borough, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a corner on Vance and Adams streets; thence northwardly along said Adams street 99 feet to the division line between lots Nos. 71 and 72; thence westwardly along said division line 83 feet to a corner; thence in a southwardly direction dividing said lots Nos 72 and 73 in equal parts 99 feet to Vance street; thence eastwardly along said Vance street 83 feet to the place of beginning, the interest of said decedent in said lots Nos. 72 and 73, on which is erected a one-story frame dwelling house.

LOT NO. 2. All those two lots or pieces of land situate in West Tarentum, said county and State, and being lots Nos. 96 and 98 in the recorded plan of West Tarentum, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the centre of West alley and corner of First street, and running thence along First street 22 feet to line of lot No. 100; thence along line of lot No. 100 southwardly 120 feet to Alley No. 2; thence along said Alley No. 2 westwardly 102 feet to West alley; thence along said West alley to the place of beginning.

LOT NO. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in West Tarentum, said county, and State, and numbered 85 in the plan of West Tarentum, as recorded in Plan Book, vol. 5, pages 210 and 211. Bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a post on the division line between lots Nos. 85 and 87 on Railroad street, thence in a northwardly direction along said division line 167 feet to alley No. 1; thence westwardly along said alley 40 feet to the division line between lots Nos. 83 and 85; thence in a southwardly direction along said division line 164 feet to said Railroad street; thence in an eastwardly direction along said Railroad street 40 feet to the place of beginning.

LOT NO. 4. All the following described lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Tarentum, Allegheny county and State of Pennsylvania, marked and numbered in Brackenridge plan of said borough as No. 54, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a corner on the division line between lots Nos. 54 and 55 on Ferry street; thence southwardly along said Ferry street 49 feet 6 inches to division line between lots Nos. 53 and 54; thence eastwardly along said division line 165 feet to Boyd street; thence northwardly along said Boyd street 49 feet 6 inches to the division line between lots Nos. 54 and 55; thence westwardly along said division line 165 feet to said Ferry street at the place of beginning, on which is erected 1 one-story and a half frame dwelling house, and one-story frame dwelling house.

Terms of sale to be one-half cash, to be paid on or before the delivery of the deed, the balance in one year, with interest from date of sale, secured by tight bond and mortgage on the premises.

R. S. P. McCALL,
Administrator.
ROBB & FITZSIMMONS, Attorneys,
No. 89 Grant street, Pittsburgh Pa.
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WORSTED AND WOOLEN

Knitting Yarns!

Unsurpassed in Quality and Brilliancy of Colors. Shetland, Saxony and Germantown Wools. Cashmere, Andalusia and German Worsted Knitting Yarn.

Berlin, Persian, Fairy Zephyrs.

Zephyr Worsted in bulk, 16 ounces to the pound, in quantities.

New Fringes, Ruching, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Notions and Embroideries, just received.

The Best Shirt in the World,

Guaranteed to outwear TWO SHIRTS made the old way. Prices reduced to $1 00 and $1 25 for best quality. Can be worn for a week without break or wrinkle. It is a curiosity. Call and see it.

As the machines are now running by steam, we can give extra value, and orders for our Superior 50 and 75c Shirt, made the old way, will be filled promptly. New Shapes and Styles in Ties, Collars and Cuffs.

Bargains in Soiled Goods—less than half price.

J. D. CARLISLE,
37 FIFTH AVENUE

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Disease of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 20,000 cases.

Book and circulars 10 cents. Address Dr. W., 194 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE HOURS—8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays excepted.

CORPORATION NOTICE—Notice is hereby given that "The Pine Creek and Wexford Turnpike and Plank Road Company" will make application on the 10TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1878, to the Governor for a charter of incorporation, under the laws of Pennsylvania, by the above name authorizing them to construct and maintain a plank road from the north end of the bridge over Pine Creek, in McCandless township, to a point where the Wallace road intersects with the old Perrysville and Zelimople road in Pine township, all in the county of Allegheny, Pa. Charter perpetual. Capital stock, $9,000.

PETER IVORY,
Acting Secretary.
SEPTEMBER 17, 1878. se21:3tw

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER,
No. 302 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all **Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases.** Cures warranted. **Spermatorrhœa** or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also **Impotency,** LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief. **Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis,** all urinary diseases, and **Syphilis** (all forms), consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT OR ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. The establishment is central and retired, and so arranged that patients see the Doctor only. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 only.

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RELIABLE TREATMENT FOR ALL STAGES OF Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in mature years, and which produces some of the following effects: As emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical pamphlet relating to the above diseases, with 25 valuable receipts for domestic use, sent to any address for 50 cents. This pamphlet should be read by all, old and young, married or single. All communications confidential. Address

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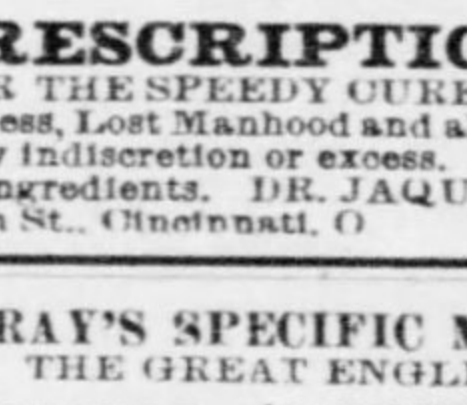
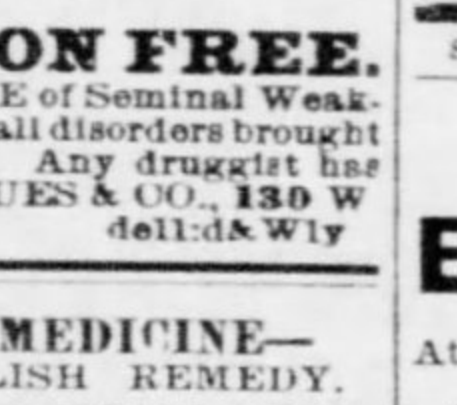


Before Taking



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1878.

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THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY POST for 1878 will maintain its reputation as the Largest, Cheapest and Best Family and Political Journal published in the Union. Eight pages and fifty-six columns in each number; printed with clear type on the best of paper.

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POLITICAL—THE WEEKLY POST will maintain the fundamental principles of Democracy and give to the Democratic organization and candidates a hearty and unflinching support, as the best and in fact only way to secure reform in government and the maintenance of the rights of the people and the States. Hereafter the history of the country promises to be the history of the Democratic party but a brief time will elapse and the control of the Federal and State governments in all their branches will pass into its hands. THE POST will be a faithful guardian and defender of the honor and integrity of the party in power, as it has been a champion of its principles in the long years of adversity and defeat.

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TERMS FOR

CAMPAIGN POST.

From the 5th of September to the 17th of November, we will furnish THE WEEKLY POST (prepaying the postage) as a campaign paper at the following rates:

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION	35c
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Clubs of 50 and upwards 20c	10 00
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Is one of the best daily publications in Pittsburgh, and is the only Democratic daily published in Western Pennsylvania. It is a live paper and contains all the latest news from every quarter of the globe.

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JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
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HOP BITTERS WILL CURE YOU.

If you are simply ailing; if you feel weak and dispirited, without clearly knowing why,
HOP BITTERS WILL REVIVE YOU.

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HOP BITTERS WILL RESTORE YOU.

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HOP BITTERS WILL STRENGTHEN YOU.

If you are young, and suffering from any indiscretion, or are growing too fast, as is often the case,
HOP BITTERS WILL RELIEVE YOU.

If you are in the workshop, on the farm, at the desk, ANYWHERE, and feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, WITHOUT INTOXICATING,
HOP BITTERS IS WHAT YOU NEED.

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Try Hop Cough Cure & Pain Relief.

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At prices never before heard.
All kinds except shoddy.
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Children's Button Shoes, 7 to 10, $1 00 up.
Misses' Peb. Gr. Lace Shoes, 11 to 2, $1 00.
Misses' Peb. Gr. Button Shoes, 11 to 2, $1 25.
Ladies' Peb. Gr. Lace Shoes, 3 to 8, $1 00.
Ladies' Peb. Gr. Fox Gaiters, 3 to 8, $1 00.
Ladies' Peb. Gr. Button Shoes, 3 to 7, $1 50.
Ladies' Peb. Gr. Congress Shoes, 3 to 8, $1 50.
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Men's Working Shoes, 6 to 11, $1 00.
Men's B Calf Congress, 5 to 10, $1 25.
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And largest stock of all kinds of Boots and Shoes ever brought to Pittsburgh, at prices that defy competition. Call and be convinced, at

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CENTRAL BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE,
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25 STYLES OF CARDS, 10c, or 10 Best Chromos, 10c, with name. Samples 3c. J. B. HUESTED, Nassau, N. Y. ju22:1y W

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Children's Grain and Morocco Button Shoes, 7 to 10, $1 00.
Misses' Heavy Seamless Shoes, 12 to 2, 85c.
Misses' Side Seam Lace Shoes, 12 to 2, $1 00.
Misses' Grain Lace Shoes, 11 to 2, 85c and $1.
Misses' Grain and Morocco Button Shoes, 11 to 2, $1 25.
Misses' Grain Side Lace Shoes, 11 to 2, $1 25.
Ladies' Kid and Heavy Morocco Slippers, 3 to 7, 75c.
Ladies' Heavy Seamless Shoes, 3 to 8, 85c.
Ladies' Turkey Morocco Walking Shoes, 3 to 7, $1 00.
Ladies' Grain Shoes, 3 to 8, $1 00.
Ladies' Oil Grain Sewed Shoes, 3 to 7, $1 25.
Ladies' Morocco Button Shoes, 3 to 7, $1 50.
Ladies' Lasting Grain Foxed Shoes, 3 to 7, $1.
Ladies' Lasting Grain and Kid Foxed Shoes, 2½ to 7, $1 25.
Ladies' Best Morocco Foxed Shoes, 2½ to 7, $1 50.
Ladies' Lasting Kid Foxed Buttons, $1 75 and $2 00.
Ladies' Best Kid Side Lace Shoes, $1 75 to $2.
Ladies' Best Kid and Morocco Button Shoes, $1 75 to $2 00.
Children's Red Top Copper Toe Boots, 7 to 10, $1 00.
Youths' Heavy Sole Kip Shoes, 11 to 13, 75c.
Youths' Red Top Copper Toe Boots, 10 to 13 $1 25.
Youths' Genuine Kip Boots, 11 to 13, $1 35.
Boys' Heavy Sole Kip Shoes, 1 to 5, $1 00.
Boys' Heavy Sole Boots, 1 to 5, $1 50.
Boys' Genuine Kip Boots, 1 to 5, $1 75.
Men's Heavy Sole Brogans, $1 00 and $1 25.
Men's Heavy Sole Gaiters, $1 25 and $1 50.
Men's Heavy Sole Buckle Shoes, 6 to 11, $1 50.
Men's Sewed Box Toe Buckle Shoes, 6 to 10, $1 75.
Men's Hob Nail and Miner's Shoes, 6 to 11, $1 45.
Men's Best English Nailed Shoes, 6 to 11, $1 65.
Men's Good Working Boots, 6 to 11, $1 85.
Men's Genuine Heavy Sole Kip Boots, $2 25.
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And 500 more styles at the LOWEST PRICES.

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MANUFACTURERS OF THE
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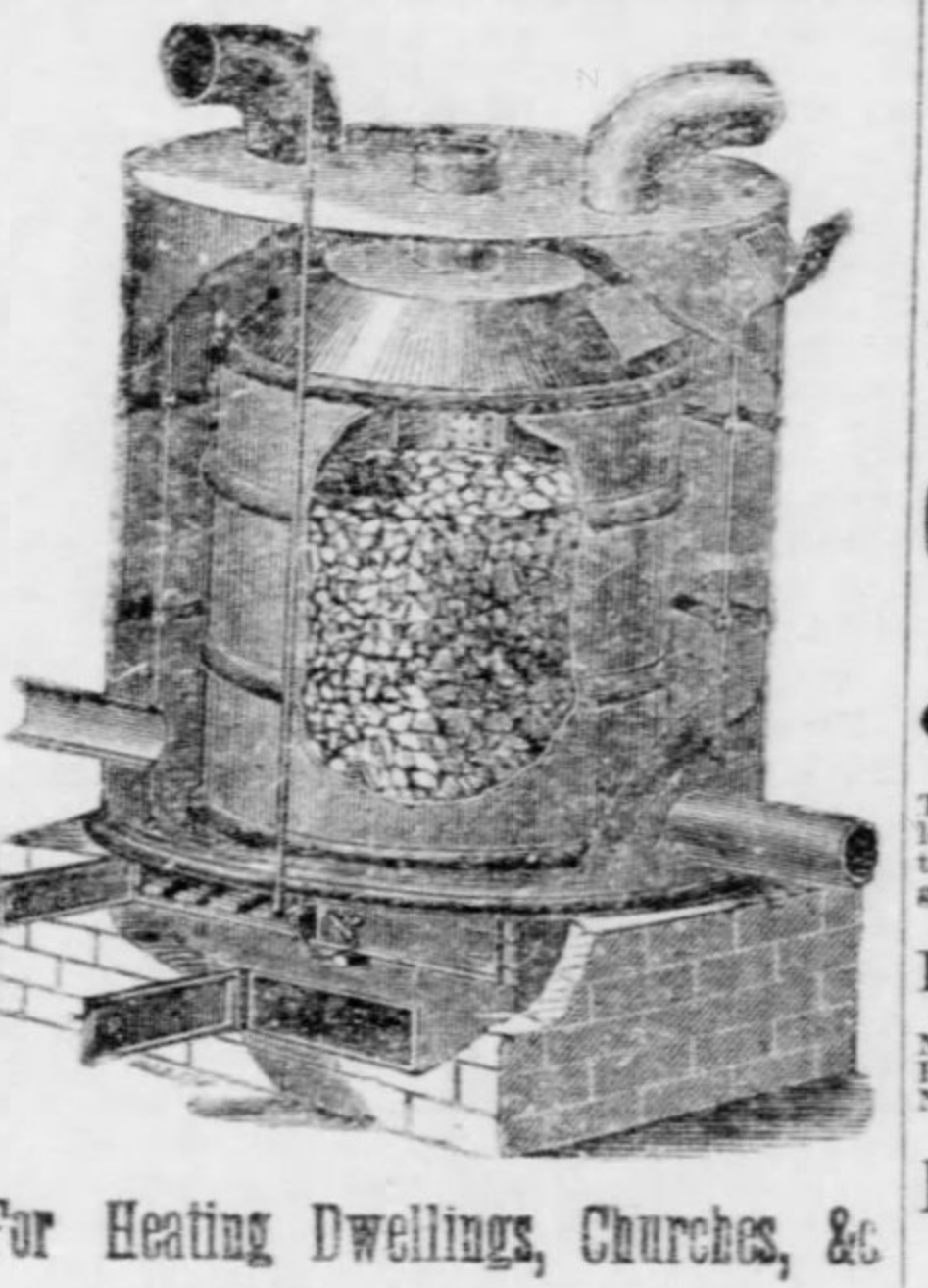

For Heating Dwellings, Churches, &c

NEW IMPROVED
BOSTON RANGE

The cheapest and best, and most popular Range in the market. Also, manufacturers of

CONFIDENCE & COLUMBIA
Cook Stoves.

Parlor and Heating Stoves, Laundry Stoves, Grate Fronts and Fenders.
Lifting Shaker Grate, Old's patent.
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Marbleized Cast Iron Mantels.

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A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. TENTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, 1878, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8TH.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. IT NEVER SCALES OR POSTPONES. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.
100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH. HALF-TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize	$30,000
1 Capital Prize	10,000
1 Capital Prize	5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of 500	10,000
100 Prizes of 100	10,000
200 Prizes of 50	10,000
500 Prizes of 20	10,000
1,000 Prizes of 10	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES:	
9 Approximation Prizes of $300	2,700
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1,857 Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write, clearly stating full address, for further information or send orders to

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All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.
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MALLEABLE IRON BOOT AND SHOE SOLE PROTECTOR,
For use in Rolling Mills, Glass Houses, Coal Mines and by Farmers.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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The manufacture of IRON FRONTS FOR HOUSES a Specialty. Also, do a General Foundry Business. Works and Foundry—Cor ALLEGHENY and SOUTH AVENUES, Allegheny City, Pa., below Point Bridge.
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MEDICAL.

FROM THE

HON. THURLOW WEED,

Indorsing Dr. Radway's R. R. R. Remedies, After using them for several years.

NEW YORK, January 4, 1877.

DEAR SIR:—Having for several years used your medicines, doubtingly at first, but, after experiencing their efficacy, with full confidence, it is no less a pleasure than a duty to thankfully acknowledge the advantage we have derived from them. The pills are resorted to as often as occasion requires, and always with the desired effect. The Ready Relief cannot be better described than it is by its name. We apply the liniment frequently and freely, almost invariably finding the promised "Relief." Truly yours.

(Signed) THURLOW WEED.
Dr. RADWAY.

R. R. R.

DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA,
CHOLERA MORBUS,
FEVER AND AGUE,
CURED AND PREVENTED
BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
DIPHTHERIA,
INFLUENZA,
SORE THROAT,
DIFFICULT BREATHING,
RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES
BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Bowel Complaints.

Looseness, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus or painful discharges from the bowels are stopped in fifteen or twenty minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude, will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS IN
From One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR
AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT NEED ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's Ready Relief
IS A
CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.
IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS THE
Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating pain, allays inflammation and cures congestion, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous Neuralgic or prostrated with disease may suffer.

Radway's Ready Relief
WILL
AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cold, Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomache, Heart-burn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious, scarlet, typhoid, yellow and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

For the Cure of Chronic Disease. Scrofula or Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious, be it seated in the Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, Corrupting the Solids and Vitiating the Fluids.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Doloreaux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption.

Liver Complaint, &c.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excell all remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional and Skin Diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance and white bone dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins. Sold by druggists. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

OVARIAN TUMOR
Of Ten Years' Growth Cured
BY DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES.
DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren St., N. Y.

DR. RADWAY'S
Regulating Pills

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the internal viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, mineral or deleterious drugs.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all of the above named disorders. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by druggist.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren street, New York.
Information worth thousands will be sent you.
oct5:1yW

COURAGE AND NERVE.

Dr. Kibbee Tries His Water-Cure Experiment Upon Himself.

[New Orleans Democrat, Sept., 22.]

There was quite a stir in medical circles when Dr. Kibbee, of New York, first brought to our city his fever cots. Some physicians pronounced them to be just what was wanted, while others were of the opinion that the cold water treatment would not be efficacious in our fevers. Dr. Kibbee came here and introduced his beds, a description of which has been published. They are simply cots, the covering of which is very coarsely woven, so as to allow the water to pass through. Just beneath the webbing is an India-rubber cloth, which carries the water used in drenching the patient to a tub at the foot of the bed. As long as the temperature is above 101 degrees Farenheit the douche is used.

Last evening a representative of the *Democrat* called upon Dr. Kibbee, who a few days ago was prostrated with the fever and is now lying ill at the Hotel Dieu.

Prostrate on a cot of his own invention Dr. Kibbee lay. He was sleeping quietly when the reporter entered, and from the India-rubber cloth beneath the webbing there trickled drop by drop the water that he had been bathed in.

A careful attendant, none other than a resident student of the Charity Hospital, was in waiting, watching every change in the temperture of the sick man. The Doctor seemed to be sleeping an easy sleep, his head was quite hot and the pulse fully 112. The student applied a thermometer to the Doctor and it registered 103 1-10 degrees. Immediately the blanket covering the sick man was removed and a stream of water was poured on him from head to foot. This was kept up for some time, but the temperature did not seem to decrease.

The Doctor, in a feeble voice, inquired what his temperature was, and, when told, said that he thought it was time for an enema.

According to his theory cold water ought to be applied to all the external and internal surfaces, and in accordance with this a perforated cone, connected with a syringe, was inserted *in ano* and a stream of cold water through it kept. The treatment of the Doctor has been faithfully carried out, so far, but we fear, from what we saw last night, with not the best results.

Dr. Kibbee, for his courage and nerve, deserves great credit. It is not every doctor who would try his own remedies, but this gentleman, coming down amongst us as a stranger to introduce what he thinks would be a specific against the inroads of yellow fever, has gallantly risked his life on the treatment he has advised for others.

DEATH OF DR. KIBBEE.

[New Orleans Telegram of Tuesday.]

It was officially announced at the office of the Board of Health Tuesday morning that Dr. Kibbee, inventor of the fever cot, died at the Hotel Dieu at eleven o'clock Monday night.

An evening paper says of Dr. Kibbee: His attending physician, Dr. Choppin, reported last evening that his patient was improving. It seems, however, that Dr Kibbee's temperature fell to 98 degrees by 6 o'clock yesterday evening, and from that time it was almost impossible to take his temperature, as he would not allow a thermometer to be placed in his mouth. Thenceforward to the time of his death his temperture rose, and when last taken registered 101 degrees. Attempts were made to administer stimulants, but the patient's stomach would not retain them, and he finally in a state of utter prostration, died. The case is a lamentable one. The Doctor came hither on a mission of mercy, having full faith in his fever-cot and hydropathic treatment. In his own case they have been tested, but, though successful in other instances they failed in his, and he is now numbered with the host that have fallen before the tramp of the saffron steed. His memory will be cherished among those in whose behalf he risked his life and died.

KIND WORDS.

The Close of Lord Dufferin's Farewell Speech to the Canadians.

[From his Toronto speech of Tuesday last.]

Speaking of the United States, Lord Dufferin said: "However earnestly I may have besought you to be faithful to your native land and to estimate at its proper value your birthright as Englishmen, it is with almost equal persistence that I would exhort you to cultivate the most friendly and cordial relations with the great American people. A nobler nation, a people more generous or more hospitable does not exist. (Loud applause.) To have learned to understand and appreciate them I esteem as not the least of the many advantages I have gained by coming to Canada. (Applause.) Of my own knowledge I can say that they are animated by the kindliest feelings towards the Dominion, and I cannot doubt but that the two countries are destined to be united in the bands of an unbroken friendship—(loud applause;) nor can I conceive a more interesting or delightful task in store for the philosophical historian than to record the amicable rivalry of such powerful and cognate communities in the path of progress; the one a Republic, indeed, but where the authoritative pre-eminence assigned to the elect of the people, and the comparative freedom of the Executive from Parliamentary control, introduces a feature akin to personal government; the other a monarchy, but to which the hereditary principle communicates such an element of stability as to render possible the application of what is really the most popular and Democratic political system to be found upon the continent. (Loud cheers,) which both combine, each in their respective spheres to advance the happiness of mankind and to open up a new and fresher chapter of human history. (Applause.)

Speaking of the coming of the Marquis of Lorne, he said: "In a few weeks one of the most promising of the younger generation of English statesmen will reach your shores accompanied by a daughter of your Queen. (Great applause.) Under the auspices of these distinguished personalities you are destined to ascend yet higher in the hierarchy of the nation; to be drawn still closer to the heart of the mother country; to be recognized still more universally as one of the most loyal, most prosperous and most powerful of those Colonial Governments which, united, form the Empire of Great Britain. (Great applause.)

"May God Almighty bless you, and keep you and yours; and pour out upon your glorious country the universal blessings that lie at his right hand." (Tremendous cheering, renewed again and again.)

'Publicans and Sinners.

[From Wade Hampton's Last Speech.]

I was told the other day by a distinguished clergyman that he had had a discussion with one of his old colored friends, and had asked him, among other things, why he was not a Democrat. The old man said that he had been taught that it was contrary to the teachings of the Bible. The clergyman wonderingly asked where that doctrine could be found and the old man replied that as the Good Book only spoke of two political parties—the 'publicans and sinners—he thought he must choose between them, and be either a 'publican or a sinner, which was but the Bible name for a Democrat. The old man had evidently never observed how many of his party were both 'publicans and sinners.

BILIOUS DISORDERS, liver complaints, costiveness, dyspepsia, &c., are speedily removed by Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills. Thirty years use has proved them superior to all other remedies for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended. In their action they are mild and certain, and may be taken without risk from exposure. WSM&W

BRADFORD OIL REGIONS.

A New Center of Oil Production Unfolding Itself.

The Progress of Bradford in Population and Business.

Oil Territory That is Easily and Speedily Developed.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

BRADFORD, PA., September 23.—Notwithstanding the low and continuous decline in the price of oil, Bradford is still brisk. It has passed the earlier features of the plastic state, peculiar to oil towns, where everything is deceptive. The curiosity hunters, the unsuccessful in search of employ, and the "producer," whose capital is a compact cheek (always early in new fields) are simmering and disappearing. While these are passing out, newcomers with capital are coming in. Bradford is decidedly

THE FINEST OIL TOWN

in the active parts of the Pennsylvania petroleum fields. The buildings are of a handsomer and more substantial character, and the topography of the town and its location surpass all others. Bradford is cosily situated on a pretty plain in the Tuna valley. Through a portion of the city the Tuna creek twists and writhes off to find its way into the Allegheny, whose waters it stains with oil from 1,800 feet below the rude surface of McKean county. Springing high and abruptly on different sides are wooded mountains. Here and there they are crested with derricks. On a bright autumn day like this, with a blue haze hanging languidly over them, the mountains are strikingly picturesque. Flashing gas jets from the wells on the tops and sides create

A MIDNIGHT LANDSCAPE.

that the stranger can only conceive of in wonderland. Bradford has business houses, hotels and homes that would do no discredit to a pretentious city. The post-office here is now classed third in importance in the State. Work on the new $30,000 Oil Exchange is progressing on the third and last story. The building is of brick, with iron, stone and press brick front. It is capacious and tasty in architectural design. The exchange and a two-story building comprise this city's brick structures. Older residents estimate the population of the borough (a city incorporation has not yet been secured) at between 8,000 and 10,000.

HOPES FOR THE FUTURE.

The general feeling here is one of great expectations for the future. There are persons sanguine enough to predict that in a few years the edicts of oildom will go forth from this place. They claim that the great bouts of bull and bear will be fought in this Exchange. Through the mists of the future they see the concentration of the material capital, energy and brains of the oil regions at this point. In brief, it is the metropolis of the oil trade.

Many excellent wells and much fine territory have been found across the State line, in Cattauraugus county, N. Y. Much as Pennsylvania may essay to discredit it, notwithstanding, it seems the fiat of the fates that the Keystone State must divide the oil industry with her sister, the Empire State.

THE ONLY OUTLET TO THE SEABOARD,

independent of the Standard monopoly, is by the Equitable Pipe line. The capacity of this line is about 9,000 barrels a day. Its shipments to the East are by the Erie canal, and the revenue arising therefrom goes into the coffers of New York. The Equitable (*E-quit-a-ble* is the way most persons here pronounce it) is the embodiment of the first victory of producers over the Standard, that gorgon monopoly which sits on the vitals of the oil trade. Had the Pennsylvania Legislature enacted measures for the people of the State instead of the interests of monopolies, New York's treasury would not to-day enjoy the receipts it does for carrying oil which could as well be transferred within our own borders.

WHO ARE PUTTING THEIR MONEY IN.

One familiar with the faces of the producers of the lower country is surprised at the large number he here meets with at almost every turn. They are not ignorant of the advantages possessed by this region, and nearly all have secured interests. A large number of capitalists from Western New York are in this field trying, for the first time, their fortunes in the production of petroleum. Eighty-cent oil, however, I am inclined to believe, will convince them that the halcyon days in the oil regions, when fortunes were made in a day, have fled. The bane of the business is still excessive over production. Producers will deprecate this condition of things with a loud voice, but still continue to drill new wells. From the lower country old rigs and machinery are constantly arriving. Men who there fulminated against the Bradford region come here, secure a piece of territory and proceed to business. When they return, a sorry picture is given their lower country friends of the condition of things in the north. It is true that over production has caused the long, steady decline, but greed has brought about the affliction. Being so, it is but right that persons who practiced it should suffer. A couple of years ago the business of producing oil at $3 per barrel was rather profitable. Men with money outside the region found no investment with such handsome and immediate returns. The result was an influx of persons with means, and a sudden and unhealthy increase in production. While outsiders or inexperienced producers did this, older operators redoubled their exertions. To-day both are eating the bitter fruit of their folly.

THE TOTAL OIL PRODUCTION.

The total daily production of this State is placed in round numbers at 40,000 barrels. Of this the Bradford field yields more than one-half. Although there has been a material falling off in operations, about 140 new wells were completed in this region in the month of August. The present month, however, the number will not be so large. It is a fact, which no attempt can disguise, that oil can be produced at much less expense in the northern field than in the counties of Clarion, Armstrong and Butler. The wells here differ from those in the lower country in that very few require pumping. The wages of pumpers, the cost of fuel and machinery for pumping is, therefore, a consideration not required. After one well is down the engine can be removed and another begun, nature supplying the power to bring the fluid to the surface, which must be done by man and the work of his hands in the lower fields. A stranger here, coming from Butler, Clarion or Armstrong sees the walking beams of wells pointing sky-ward without sucker-rods attached, and a general abandonment surrounding them. In several instances where derricks have been burned or blown down, I have seen producing wells with nothing more to mark their being than greasy tubing running from the casing to the tank. Little risk is ran in drilling, because as yet few dry holes have been found. There is

A WIDE SCOPE OF TESTED TERRITORY

lying in wait for active operations as soon as the price of the product will justify it. Besides this there are great sweeps of land which are believed to be oil bearing, that will be brought into the field or condemned when an advance takes place, or the older territory becomes exhausted. From the present outlook it seems the Bradford region can supply the world with petroleum for a number of years.

The condition of the land where oil is found in this county is wild and mountainous. In that respect it will bear no comparison with the lower country. Therefore it has lain unproductive, seemingly not worth having for the payment of taxes. Nature realizing that the surface is a waste has endeavored to counteract this by putting something of value under the ground.

F. V.

THE CHARTIERS FAIR.

A Good Display of Sheep and Hogs.

Features of the Fair—Senator Dill to be There To-day.

[Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Post.]

CANNONSBURG, PA., September 26.—The fifth annual fair of the Chartiers Agricultural Society opened under very favorable circumstances. The first and second days were devoted to entering and classifying exhibits. Thursday, the third day of the fair, was the one which was depended on as the great day, but Jupiter Pluvius somewhat damaged the plans. The morning was dark and threatening. By 9 A. M. the rain began to fall, bringing dismay to many a heart which had looked forward to this day with joyous anticipations. Despite the rain the people began gathering from far and nigh, on horseback, in wagons, buggies, carryalls and on foot. The trains from Pittsburgh and Washington brought many visitors. By noon the rain ceased, the clouds parted, and the warm, cheery face of the sun shone out, lighting up the faces of visitors and officials with the happiest of smiles. The crowd in the afternoon was such as to gladden the hearts of the managers, and on the face of the gate keepers was emblazoned that magic word "success."

The exhibits are up to the standard, especially in sheep and hogs. The cattle display is not as extensive as might have been expected, but if the stock on exhibition be a fair specimen of what Washington county produces she need not shrink from competition with any county in the State. The fruit display is good, and the flowers especially so.

Most of the visitors were attracted hither by the hope of witnessing a first-class horse race. Although the rain threatened to render a race out of the question, the warm shine of the afternoon put the track in good condition. At 3:00 P. M. the horses were brought out and the multitudes hurried to the seats arranged for their convenience. Four horses were entered for the race, all of them in good condition. After a hot contest the prize for the best pacing horse was won by "Dolly Varden," a chestnut sorrel, owned by J. M. Frazer. The spectators, one and all, attested their love of horse flesh by abandoning all else, and giving their undivided attention to the race. Men, women and children, the sporting fraternity, the respectable country gentlemen, the sober elder and class-leader and *horrible dictu* the gentlemen of the cloth, all exhibited their several likes and dislikes to the bay or the black or the sorrel, but each one had some favorite which he fondly hoped would come out ahead.

The local politicians were out in force. Prominent among them was George V. Lawrence, whose unctious countenance and suave manner, indicated his old time interest in the success of the party machine. Many of the staunch Democratic veterans are now on the grounds, with the hope of meeting the prospective Governor, in the person of Dill, but their hopes were doomed to be disappointed. They departed in the evening determined at least, if they could not get to hear him speak, that he at least should hear them speak through the ballot box to the effect of laying hold of the chair in the executive chamber. He is announced to be on the grounds to-morrow. In the evening the junior part of the crowd were delighted with a balloon ascension.

Friday, the last day of the fair, provided the weather proves favorable, will be the best day of all, as hundreds were kept at home to-day through the unpropitious circumstances with which the day began. The number in attendance to-day, as we learned from the Treasurer, was about 4,000. The receipts to-morrow will make a still better showing.

D.

CANNONSBURG, PA., September 27, 1878.—The closing day of the Chartiers Fair proved to be such as the sanguine hopes of many had predicted, a clear and pleasant autumn day. The attendance far surpassed that of yesterday, and could not have been much short of 5,000. The people from the surrounding country began to gather in the early morning, and by the time the train from Pittsburgh arrived the fair grounds presented an animated scene; throngs of the sturdy yeomanry of Washington county, bevies of beautiful ladies, youths and misses, innumerable lawyers, and doctors, and preachers, and horse jockeys and politicians, all contributed their quota towards making the Fair an entire success. There were many Pittsburghers upon the grounds, among others, the Hon. J. M. Kirkpatrick, the genial H. M. Long, Adam Weaver, Geo. Wettengel and wife, Wm. France and wife, Mrs. Sprung, Miss McGinnis, and a whole host beside of Pittsburgh's daughters. The great attraction of the day was the welcome visit of Hon. A. H. Dill and Hon. Heister Clymer. As soon as it became known that the prospective Governor was on the grounds it seemed to be the common impulse of all to meet and welcome him as an honorable guest. The leading men present, irrespective of party affiliations, sought and obtained an introduction to him. Mr. Dill created a good impression on all who met him, which will not fail to be made manifest when the ides of November roll round. Messrs. Dill and Clymer speak this evening in Washington, and if the anticipations of their many friends are realized the meeting will take the form of a grand ovation worthy of the good old times. In the way of exhibits this fair can hardly be said to be up to the standard. There was a very poor display of good horses; in fact no horses were entered except those intended to compete for prizes in the races. The racing in the afternoon created lively interest. The special favorite was Dolly Vardan, a sorrel mare, which succeeded in outstripping all contestants. An old favorite was on the track in the person of Cold Water Billy. He has much of the old fire in his eye and that quick, nervous movement which was wont to stir the hearts of track men, but Billy's best days are over. It is evident that the interest of the people generally in these pleasant gatherings has in no degree abated, as it is also apparent that such assemblages are a necessity in our social system. It may also be said that the farmers and stock raisers should bestir themselves to the importance of presenting the choicest of their flocks and herds and farm products for public exhibition and competition. Your correspondent wishes to express his thanks to the managers of the fair and to Mr. J. M. Potts of the Cannonsburg *Herald*, for courtesies extended.

D.

AT THE EXPOSITION.

ARTISTIC DENTISTRY.

The magnificent display of all kinds of Dental Work, right at the entrance to the Art Gallery, will convince all beholders that Dentistry, as a high art, has been brought to perfection. There are all sizes and shapes of natural teeth filled with pure gold, and every known style of artificial teeth, mounted on plates of gold, platinum, silver, vulcanite, celluloid, whalebone, English flesh colored gum and Dr. Scott's gum enameled base. This elegant exhibit is the work of the celebrated dentist, Mr. Quincy A. Scott, 278 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, and is the same which won the Centennial Medal and Diploma over all home and foreign competitors.

POLITICAL.

New York Democratic State Convention Demand Hard Money.

New York Republicans Also Want Gold as the Standard of Value.

The Democracy of Louisiana to Make No Active Canvass in Infected Districts.

NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.

SYRACUSE, September 26.—The Democratic State Convention was to meet at ten o'clock, but at eleven o'clock the Committee on Credentials stated they would not be ready to report till one o'clock, and the Convention did not assemble.

At one o'clock, the Convention reassembled, and Hon. Erastus Brooks was chosen Permanent Chairman.

SPEECH OF THE CHAIRMAN.

Hon. Erastus Brooks, on taking the Chair, after thanking the Convention for the honor conferred, said regarding financial issues:

A Democratic Convention cannot afford any lower standard of value, it seems to me, than the coin of the country with a paper currency of equal value to the standard of precious metals and always interchangeable one for the other. The Democratic party is not responsible for the past anomalous condition of the currency, nor for the present uncertain and unsatisfactory state of Federal finances. It has been powerless in the Federal head of the nation, and in all appointments and distribution of power and patronage for the past seventeen year. In all the years, nearly fourteen of them since the war closed, the President and Senate have been a unit in authority, and in all save the present and past Congress, the Executive, Senate and House of Representatives have been one in action, power and responsibility. The panic of 1873 was the natural result of maladministration in Washington and its unnecessary continuance is the part of the folly, mistakes and crimes of the long dominant party.

Whatever remedies have so far been found for the past have grown out of economies and exposures of the present, and all substantial and endurable hopes for the future in relation to the business of the country, and its prosperity depends, next to individual thrift, industry and integrity, upon the success of that party which for nearly sixty years of continued power before the civil war gave to the country unparalleled growth, vitality and success. The laborer is always worthy of his hire, and when the Government moves for the greatest good of the greatest number and less for persons and corporations, business will permanently revive and the country prosper. We need, first of all, confidence in the faith and integrity of the nation that it will redeem all those promises to the people in what it has so signally failed in the past.

We need also a stable currency of uniform value throughout the country. We want a legal tender of wise, uniform and intrinsic value, whether gold, silver or paper. We need also every encouragement to successful labor, and especially upon our public domain, which is one of the best outlooks for the future for the relief of the present and past distress. The Federal Government has given away to rich corporations millions upon millions of acres of the people's domain which should have been devoted in cheap homesteads to the honest and industrious poor of the land. What is left of the nation's soil should be equitably distributed. The country also needs reduced taxation. Let official integrity, high capacity, rigid economy, strict accountability, with certain punishment for all official crimes be the watchword of the Democratic party all over the Empire State, and all over the Union. Then shall we have union for the sake of union and victories that will crown the nation with prosperity and the Democratic party with unfading glory.

Mr. Brooks in closing, alluded to the manner in which Tilden was deprived of his rightful place at the head of the Government, and declared no like outrage will ever again be submitted to by Republican freemen.

At 2:45, the delegates entered the hall, and business was resumed.

THE PLATFORM.

The Committee on Resolutions made the following report, and it was adopted:

The Democratic party of the State of New York reaffirms the following principles set forth in the platform adopted in 1876 and 1877, and endorsed by a large majority of the people of this State: Gold and silver coin, and paper convertible into coin at the will of the holder, the only currency of the country. Steady steps toward specie payments. The honest payment of the public debt. We congratulate the State and country upon the practical relative value of this greenback currency of the Government with gold and silver. The preservation of the public faith. A tariff for revenue. No Government partnership with protected monopolies. Homerule to limit and localize most zealously the powers entrusted to public servants, whether municipal, State or federal. No centralization. Equal and exact justice to all men. No partial legislation, no partial taxation. Official accountability rigidly enforced by all civil and criminal remedies. No private use of public funds by public officers. Corporations chartered by the State always subject to State Supervisors in the interest of the people. The party in power is responsible for all legislation while in power. Economy in public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened, and the laborer fully paid for his work. Uniform and equitable excise laws. No sumptuary laws.

Resolved, That the provisions of the State Constitution are mandatory in regard to the apportionment of members of the Senate and Assembly, and the failure of the Republican party for three successive years after the taking of the census to so apportion the State is a grave crime against the people, and a dishonest and infamous refusal to obey plain directions of fundamental law.

Resolved, That by the infamous conspiracy and force of fraud, the high officials and unrepudiated leaders of the Republican party annulled and reversed the nation's choice for the Presidency; put a defeated candidate in the chair of Washington and cheated the people of that reform of the Federal Government which their ballots had demanded and ordained, and it is the stern resolve of the American people that such fraud has been perpetrated for the last time.

The Administration of Gov. Robinson was affirmed.

G. B. Bradley was nominated Judge of the Court of Appeals, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

NEW YORK REPUBLICANS.

SARATOGA, September 26.—The Republican State Convention organized to-day, with Roscoe Conkling as Temporary Chairman and Permanent President. He made a lengthy address. He referred to the general depression, and held we were on the eve of general prosperity. He dwelt at length on the financial question and advocated hard money, and closed in the following language:

"Look over the country and see the position of the Democratic party. Its last National Convention demanded the repeal of the act to resume specie payments next January. Now, when gold and paper have come together months beforhand, Senators Thurman and Pendleton in Ohio, Senator Voorhees and Governor Hendricks in Indiana, Mr. Johnson in Virginia, the Western and Southern leaders of the Democracy generally, and Democratic conventions even in New England, all call aloud for huge schemes of more paper money. In the West the Democratic party has become the party of inflation. In New Jersey and other States fusions of Democrats and inflationists are progressing. In Maine a large portion of the Democracy voted avowed expansion tickets, and the Democratic press exults over the result. Massachusetts outdoes herself, and Gen. Butler advances as Cæsar, with Democracy at his heels. Neither in Congress nor in the country will, or can, our opponents stem the rising tide of inflation."

THE PLATFORM.

The platform contains nine resolutions, referring to the achievements of the Republican party and denouncing the Democratic party; indorsing the Electoral Commission and its work; demanding the elevation of the public service; denouncing the solid South and prospective rebel claims, etc. The resolutions on financial questions are as follows:

Second—Under the management of succeeding Republican Administrations, the country has advanced to the point of specie resumption, and the highest interests of business no less than the plighted faith of the Republic demand that there shall be no step backward and no postponement with this steady progress. We hail the auspicious signs of reviving trade and industry, and congratulate the people upon this practical evidence that if the good work shall be completed, the depression which grew out of financial disorders forced upon us by the war of the rebellion will give place to returning confidence, and permanent prosperity, which can rest alone upon a fixed monetary standard of the commercial world on settled values, and full security and certainty for the future.

Third—Standing unalterably for the constitutional principles of hard money, we insist that the greenback, instead of being dishonored and depreciated, shall be made as good as honest coin; that the laborer's dollar shall be made a real dollar; that fluctuations and uncertainties which rob toil and paralyze trade shall cease; that our currency shall be made the best currency by making all parts of it, whether paper or coin, equivalent, convertible, secure and steady, and all public servants, whether executive officers, Senators or Representatives, whose acts or votes conduce to this high object deserve our approbation.

After the platform was read, Mr. Geo. Wm. Curtis, rising, was greeted with applause and loud calls to take the platform, where he was again received with the heartiest greeting. He said he rose to second the motion for the unanimous adoption of platform, which has just been read. [Renewed applause.] We came here for harmony, and harmony we have found. I do not believe there is a Republican in the land, from the President down [applause], who can fail to approve the position taken in the platform on the great overshadowing issue of the hour. I believe this is the platform upon which the Republican administration of the country would stand.

George F. Danforth was nominated Judge of the Court of Appeals, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

NEBRASKA STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

LINCOLN, September 26.—The Democratic State Convention met here yesterday. One hundred and twenty-five delegates are present. On temporary organization, W. P. Conner, a representive of hard money, was chosen Chairman, over B. H. Brown, by five majority. Committees on Resolutions and Permanent Organization were appointed, and the convention adjourned until to-day. An effort will be made to indorse the Greenback State ticket, the Democrats making no nominations.

NO ACTIVE CANVASS BEING MADE IN LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, September 26.—A member of the State Central Committee of the Democratic Conservative party asserts that it is untrue that any attempt has been made to make an active political canvass in Louisiana where the fever prevails. On the contrary, no address has been issued, no public gatherings or speeches made in such localities. Unobtrusive efforts are being made to secure registration, and committees are quietly at work in connection with the candidates perfecting the party organization, only preparing campaign documents. The recall of absent candidates by the Democratic Committee was to secure their aid and advice in organization, and did not necessarily involve their presence at points where the fever prevails.

WHERE IS BUTLER'S MONEY?

BOSTON, September 26.—The *Standard*, organ of the Greenback party of Massachusetts, suspended for lack of support, after an existence of three months.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

MANCHESTER, N. H., September 26.—The Greenbackers of the Second district nominated Cyrus O. Sulloway for Congress.

SELMA, ALA., September 26.—The Republican Convention of the Fourth district, after three days' balloting, nominated ex-Representative Jere Haralsey (colored) for Congress.

CHICAGO, September 26.—The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Third district this afternoon nominated Judge Tree.

NASHVILLE, September 26.—The Democratic Convention for the Seventh Congressional district (Whitthorne's) met yesterday and had taken two hundred and three ballots up to its adjournment this afternoon until to-morrow morning. The last ballot stood: Whitthorne 53⅓, and Burke Bond, his competitor, 54⅔. The third candidate, Col. Moore withdrew from the Convention and will probably run as independent.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATS.

Scenes and Indications at the State Convention.

[Syracuse Special of Thursday.]

Erastus Brooks' speech as Chairman was well received, and the platform was skillfully passed, though displeasing to the faction which favored soft money.

Everything went smoothly until John F. Seymour, Horatio Seymour's brother, offered a resolution adding four members at large to the State Committee. The names contained in the resolution were all anti-Tilden men, and Tilden's adherents were quick to charge this as a Tammany trick to secure the state Committee. The ayes and noes were called for, and so bitter were the speeches made by Smith, Weed and others against the scheme that Mr. Seymour begged the privilege to withdraw his resolution, and was allowed to do so. The State Committee, as constituted, is claimed by the Tammanyites, but whether on good grounds, is considered doubtful.

Half a dozen candidates for the Court of Appeals were named and eulogized by their friends. The first ballot resulted in 150 votes for Sawyer, 106 for Hart, 54 for Bradley and 38 for Frost. The Tammany votes were all cast for Suwyer, which confirmed the charge made the Tilden men that a bargain had been made with the St. Lawrence and Franklin county delegates for their support of Tammany yesterday. After the first ballot the Tilden men rallied for Bradley, a Tilden man. The scheme succeeded, and Bradley was nominated on the second ballot by five majority, getting 194 votes to 189 for Sawyer. This triumph of the Tilden men, although achieved by the assistance of many Anti-Tildenites, was received with boisterous cheers.

The State Committee met this evening, and voted to meet in New York October 8th. Kelly claims eighteen of the twenty-three members, but the Tilden men say he is by no means sure of that number, or even of a majority. In fact, the question as to whether Tilden or Tammany will rule is no more decided than before the Convention.

* * *

VALENTINE BAKER PASHA now holds the command of eighty battalions in the Turkish army.

THE PEOPLE AROUSED.

Immense Political Demonstration in Washington, Pa.

Dill and Clymer Speak to an Enthusiastic Crowd.

WASHINGTON, PA., September 27.—The meeting to-night on the occasion of the visit of Mr. Dill, our next Governor, was one of the largest and most enthusiastic political demonstrations held in this county for many years. A special train on the Waynesburg road brought a large crowd from Greene county and the southern portion of Washington county, accompanied by a splendid band from Waynesburg.

They, with a large delegation from Wheeling and points along the Hempfield road, which arrived at the same time, were met at the depot by the Young Men's Democratic Club of Washington, headed by the Cannonsburg band, and escorted to the Court House, where the meeting was organized. Gen. W. S. Calohan, the veteran, presided.

Mr. Dill's appearance was greeted with hearty applause, and his portrayal of the ignominious record of the Radical party, his review of the noble services of the Democracy in the cause of economy and reform evidently created a much more lasting impression than did the feeble effort of the Cameron-Mackey-Quay Ringsters, who held forth on the same night a week ago.

Hon. Heister Clymer followed Mr. Dill in one of the ablest and most convincing arraignments of the Radical party for its crimes that has been delivered during the campaign.

The meeting adjourned with rousing cheers for the Democratic State and county ticket.

E.

CHINA'S EMBASSY.

Incidents of the Reception at the White House.

The Formal Addresses of Chin Lan Pin and Mr. Hayes.

WASHINGTON, September 28.—At the Executive Mansion to-day, Chin Lan Pin, First Envoy, and Yung Wing, the second, with their Secretaries, Yah and Yung, and D. W. Bartlett, American Secretary, together with several attaches, were formally received by the President. The appearance of the Ambassadors of Oriental potentates at the Court of the Republic is not a new nor a novel occasion. The first Japanese Embassy, and subsequently the presence of the Burlingame Chinese Embassy, were the occasions of imposing ceremonials in their formal presentation to the President, and afterwards received marked attention from high officials of the Government and gentlemen in private life. The present reception though conducted with less pageantry, was very gratifying all around. The presence of the diplomatic representatives of the Tartar monarch who sits upon the Mongol throne at this time means more than it did a decade ago.

The announcement of the presentation had attracted a large number of idlers and lion hunters about the north portico of the Executive Mansion to await the Envoys and their suite.

Eleven o'clock having been fixed as the hour for the ceremony to begin, before that time the members of the Cabinet who had been invited to be present assembled.

With extraordinary punctuality, for Orientals have no appreciation of time, the Embassy, in carriages, drove up to the north portico af the mansion, where they were assisted from their vehicles by ushers in attendance. Chin Lan Pin led the way, accompanied by Yung Wing, and followed by their suite. They entered the portals of the mansion with a slight inclination of the head, and again assuming an erect attitude, were shown across the corridor into the Blue or audience parlor. The President, with Mrs. Hayes at his side, and surrounded by his Ministers of State, occupied a position opposite the door and about the centre of the room. As the Ambassadors crossed the threshold they assumed the conventional attitude of respect, with the hands clasped and body inclined forward. When fairly within the apartment they were greeted by the Secretary of State. Chin Lan Pin then proceeded to deliver his address of ceremony. It was delivered in the Mandarin dialect, the court language of the Empire, and in substance was simply a greeting from the Emperor of China to the President of the United States. The President then replied, reciprocating the kind expressions, and hoped that the two countries would enjoy everlasting harmony.

The addresses being concluded, the First Envoy was conducted to the President and was presented. As he shook the Executive hand he made a most profound obeisance. The Second Envoy repeated this greeting, and so the lesser figures in turn. As the Envoys speak English, the party exchanged a few words of civility and then withdrew to the corridors and thence to their carriages, and drove back to the legation.

The First Envoy, a man of about sixty years of age, is of low stature but attractive presence. He is of the second rank of the eight banners or clans, and a graduate of the Han-lin or Imperial University at Pekin. He was in the United States in 1872.

Yung Wing, the Second Envoy, is well known in the United States, having been raised here from a child. He has also held important foreign positions in later years from his Government. Both Envoys are men of marked ability in Oriental and Occidental learning, and their presence is timely, as it is hoped to lead to a practical solution of the Chinese question in the United States.

THE CREDENTIALS AND ADDRESSES.

The Minister read to the President an address in Chinese, after which he delivered his credentials. These were enclosed in a circular paper case covered with Chinese characters. They were written with black ink on thick yellow paper, dotted and embossed with gold and wrapped in a square piece of yellow silk. The following is an English translation of the credentials:

"The Emperor of China to the President of the United States of America—Greeting: Since the interchange of treaties between your government and China relations of amity and good will having been uniformly and sincerely maintained, it is now our pleasure to especially appoint Chen Lan Pin, decorated with the peacock feather, wearing the button of the second rank, President of the Board of Sacrifice, to reside at your capital as Envoy Extraordinary, and Yung Wing, wearing the button of the second rank, intendant of circuit, as assistant envoy, and it is also our pleasure that they be at liberty to go and come as occasion may require. We are fully assured that Chin Lan Pin and his assitant are just and honorable men, and we trust that in the discharge of their diplomatic duties they will give mutual satisfaction.

"Having by the will of heaven succeeded to our great patrimony, we regard without discrimination China and all foreign nations as members of one family, and we desire that henceforth our relations with your Government may be further strengthened, and that both nations may enjoy lasting peace, which is our sincere hope.

"Kwang Shii, fourth year, first month, twenty-fifth day." (February 26, 1878.)

Yung Wing read a translation of the Minister's, speech as follows:

"Mr. President: His Majesty, the Emperor of China, on appointing us to reside in Washington as Ministers instructed us to present your Excellency his salutations and to express his assurances of friendship for you and the people of the United States. His Majesty hopes that your administration may be one of signal success, and that it may bring lasting peace and prosperity to this whole country. On a former occasion the Chinese Government had the honor to send an embassy to Washington on a special mission, and the results were most beneficent. His Majesty cherishes the hope that this embassy will not only be the means of establishing on a firmer basis the amicable relations of the two countries, but may also be the starting point of a new diplomatic era which will eventually unite the East and the West under one enlightened and progressive civilization.

"We have now the honor to deliver to your Excellency the letter which accredits us as Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary at Washington."

Mr. Hayes replied as follows:

"Mr. Minister and Mr. Assistant Minister: Ten years ago one of my predecessors in office received here the three envoys who constituted the first diplomatic mission sent by the Emperor of China to the United States of America. Their company was welcomed as auspicious not only of a better understanding between the two governments, but as indicating a probable increase of commercial relations and facilities between their people. Those anticipations proved to be well founded. It gives me pleasure, therefore, to again welcome envoys from China, especially as you inform me that they come with the intention and desire to establish a permanent legation at this capital upon a footing with those of other nations. I cannot doubt that the presence of such a legation will tend to increase and cement the friendly international relations now existing and will be the means of removing whatever difficulties and of solving whatever questions may arise between the two nations.

"It is an additional gratification to find that, for the discharge of their delicate and responsible duties, the selection of the Emperor has fallen upon envoys who are so well and favorably known here through their previous intercourse with our countrymen. Cordially reciprocating the friendly sentiments and good wishes you have expressed on the part of the Emperor of China, permit me to assure you of my good wishes for his Majesty's health and happiness, and for the continued well-being and prosperity of the empire over which he presides."

CURTIN'S NOMINATION.

The Ex-Governor Makes a Speech of Acceptance.

His Election Predicted by About 5,000 Majority.

BELLEFONTE, PA., September 27.—Yesterday was a great political day in Bellefonte. The Democratic and Greenback Congressional Conferences of the Twentieth district and the Republican County Convention were all in session here. The result of the Democratic conference was the nomination of Hon. A. G. Curtin on the ninety-first ballot. It was apparent all day that the old War Governor would be the choice, and the reason for the delay in his nomination was due to the desire of the conferees to satisfy the claims of local candidates.

After his nomination the ex-Governor appeared before the Conference and accepted the nomination in a brilliant speech. His closing remarks were as follows: "Gentlemen, if I am elected to the popular branch of the National Legislature I will consider it my highest duty so to act as to bring to my country that prosperity and happiness which the vicious rule of the party in power has for the present lost to us." Messrs. Reed of Mifflin, and Baker of Union, who were candidates in opposition to Governor Curtin, then came before the Conference and pledged their best efforts to his success.

CURTIN'S ELECTION CERTAIN.

Ex-Governor Curtin's nomination for Congress by the Democrats will give the Twentieth district a national reputation and surround it with peculiar interest. It is composed of Union county, with some seven hundren Republican majority; Clearfield, with two thousand Democratic; Clinton, with a thousand or so the same way; Elk, with eight or nine hundred Democratic; Mifflin, about two hundred, and Centre regularly about nine hundred. On the heavy vote in the last Presidential year Mr. L. A. Mackey carried the district for Congress by a few votes over five thousand and on the light vote of last year Colonel Noyes for State Treasurer had a majority of 4,672 in the six counties. Governor Curtin's majority this year will pull up well to five thousand, although some of his more enthusiastic friends are claiming it will be as high as six. That is possible, because the conditions are almost all favorable. The State ticket has much local strength in the district on account of the fact that the Democratic candidate for Governor is a resident of it and is very well known throughout. This is Senator Wallace's home district and State Treasurer Noyes lives here, and should Dill be chosen Governor, with Curtin in the House, Wallace in the Senate and Noyes in the Treasury, the Twentieth district will have a right to feel that it has done its duty in the matter of supplying eminent men for eminent positions.

THE DISTRICT IN GENERAL.

The nomination of Curtin will give strength to the Democratic State ticket and injure both the other parties. It will, however, be most keenly felt by the Nationals. Governor Curtin has been a good Greenbacker for years, and he canvassed the State for the Democratic ticket on its Erie Greenback platform of 1875. There are thousands of Greenback-inclined Democrats, particularly through these lumber districts, where everybody has suffered keenly, and the largest part of the business men have gone into bankruptcy. The general impression among these Democrats is that they are satisfied with Governor Curtin's attitude on the finances and will follow him. This will naturally cut off what would otherwise be a large accession to the Greenback party, although it will not by any means keep all Democrats out of it. It is quite probable the ex-Governor may lose a few Bourbon Democratic votes here and there, but they will be a mere handful, while, on the other hand he will get a considerable vote from Republicans who know and understand him, particularly at his home, in Centre. Many Republicans worked for his nomination, not because they wanted to manipulate a nomination for an opposing party, but because they wanted to see Governor Curtin in public life again as a rebuke to those Republican managers who have fought him on all occasions and who went to the length a week ago, of sending money into Centre county to defeat him. Money which was not supplied at home was freely offered in large sums to delegates to vote against him. It is reasonable to suppose that this sort of thing will go on, under inspiration from Harrisburg and Philadelphia, until the votes are counted in November. But Mr. Cameron's money will be wantonly wasted. The Republicans are having some trouble to make up their minds about what should be done, and they would like it much better if there was some determination among the Greenbackers, but it is altogether doubtful if any nomination is made by that party.

RANDALL IN THE OIL REGION

His Interview With Producers and Speech at Oil City.

His Advice to the Oil Interest as to Their Best Defensive Measures.

Speaker Randall addressed the people of Oil City on the subject of freight discrimination and the wrongs inflicted by the monopolies on Thursday evening. Prior to the meeting he met a Committee of Oil Producers and heard their statements. The subject of rebates granted the Standard by the railroad companies was considered. We quote from the report in the *Derrick*:

Col. Vera on behalf of the producers said said that the system of rebates has given the Standard a foothold. With this as a lever they have squeezed out nearly all the refiners, and these refiners were our customers. The large refiners were induced to become partners and the small ones were frozen out. The Standard came into possession of this interest so insidiously that we scarcely realized it. In regard to transportation he said that the Pennsylvania Railroad had the advantage over other lines as to route, distance, &c., but a foreign corporation, a corporation of another State, came in and obtained control of it and twisted it around to its own advantage.

Mr. Randall—How much of a rebate do the railroads receive?

Colonel Vera—This is difficult to get at. When brought into court they refuse to tell.

Mr. Randall—I infer that the Standard has power to prevent the cutting of freight rates, and thus, with the rebates, drag from your substance as oil producers, and from the profits of the stockholders of the roads.

Mr. Sheakley said that was the way the oil men looked at it.

Mr. Randall—Have you any means of telling what amount of money has been taken from the treasuries of the roads, or the stockholders, by reason of these rebates?

Mr. Nicholson—During the year 1876, when the Standard did not have the same control over other corporations that it now has, its rebates for that year were between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000.

Mr. Randall—What proportion of this large amount is supposed to have gone to each road?

The percentage of freight allotted to each road was then given to Mr. Randall, as follows: 45 per cent. to the Pennsylvania railroad, 23 per cent. to the Erie and New York Central respectively, and 9 per cent. to the Baltimore.

Mr. Randall said he supposed, then, the rebates received by each road were proportionate with the amount of oil carried, as for instance, said he, if the total amount of the rebates is, say, $6,000,000, then, if I understand it correctly, the Pennsylvania railroad's portion of this is 45 per cent.

Colonel Vera called the attention of Mr. Randall to the superior advantages which the Pennsylvania railroad had over other lines, and Philadelphia, in location, over other cities that, under the Standard's rule, far outstripped her in refining, exporting, etc.

Mr. Randall desired to know something of Philadelphia's connection with oil interests, and if it was true that the members of the Legislature from that city voted against oil legislation. He was told that the Philadelphia delegation in the State Legislature had so voted. In regard to the amount of the oil business which went to Philadelphia, Colonel Vera said that in August Philadelphia exported but five per cent. of the oil which went to foreign countries. He said that Philadelphia had opposed oil legislation because they imagined it would hurt the Pennsylvania railroad. It was made tolerably clear to Mr. Randall that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company controls the Legislature and the State, and that John D. Rockafeller of Cleveland, controls the Pennsylvania railroad.

Mr. Randall said that it seemed the producers were really at the mercy of the Standard Company. He said he regarded it as very important to the interest of the United States that petroleum bring a remunerative price to the producer, and he was willing to say that the course which seemed to be pursued by the Standard and the railroads was against public policy.

MR. RANDALL'S SPEECH AT OIL CITY.

Mayor Hancock introduced Speaker Randall to the people in a few well chosen remarks. Mr. Randall spoke briefly and to the point. We quote from the *Derrick* report: After referring to freight discrimination and the absorption of refineries by the Standard, Mr. Randall took up the question of inter-State commerce, and spoke of the various bills introduced in Congress to regulate it. He said the first was introduced by Hopkins to prevent unjust discrimination. Last Congress a bill of this nature was introduced and reported back to the House by Mr. Reagan of Texas. The late day on which it was introduced prevented action, but it will probably come up this winter. These outrageous discriminations were unjust in two ways.

First—They gave a rebate to the Standard Oil Company.

Second—They were unjust to the stockholders of every railroad company; $1 40 per barrel was an equitable rate. The entire amount should be given to the company, yet a foreign corporation steps in, and, it is alleged, takes from the stockholders sixty-five cents out of $1 40. Such a corporation has absorbed your refineries; it will ultimately absorb your wells. How does this action appear to the people of the United States? The exports of oil have extended enormously. In 1877, up to June 30th, 262,000,000 gallons of illuminating oil were exported at an average of twenty-one cents a gallon, equaling $61,000,000 more than one-third the excess of imports of the country. In 1878 290,000,000 gallons were exported, amounting to $30,000,000, a loss of $15,000,000 to the country, arising from a decline in price of from twenty-one cents to fourteen cents a gallon. Thus you will see that this is not a local question, but affects the whole country. It is time to see if there is any constitutional power to remedy these abuses. Sometimes combined capital does good service, but when it undertakes to regulate the supply of a product injuriously to the producer it is time to correct the abuse. The bill now before Congress promises to prevent unjust discrimination against enterprise, and it is likely to be acted on at an early day. I have no prejudice against the rich man or against capital, but I would not give any undue advantage to capital. Capital is often not only used against proper remuneration of labor, but competes injuriously with individual capital.

Now the remedy for these evils is with yourselves, I wish you to elect such men to office who when they are in power would not dare to violate your interests, and I believe that in the next twelve months there willl be a relief. I came here to learn the facts in the case, and if I find the alleged abuse of power to be true, my head and heart are pledged to remedy whatever evils there be. [Applause].

Hon Richard Vaux made a brief speech at the conclusion of Speaker Randall's.

* * *

MR. JOSEPH THOMPSON is running in the Third Congressional District of Maryland on the National and prohibition tickets. At the National Convention a delegate picturesquely referred to him as a Temperance man who was fond of his nip and as a Greenback man who was in favor of hard money.

Never Return.

It is said that one out of every four real invalids who go to Denver, Col., to recover health, never return to the East or South except as a corpse. The undertakers, next to the hotel keepers, have the most profitable business. This excessive mortality may be prevented and patients saved and cured under the care of friends and loved ones at home, if they will but use Hop Bitters in time. This we know. See other column. TTS

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

SATURDAY, October 5th, is the last day for payment of taxes.

THE Republicans of Bucks county held their Convention on Monday and nominated a county ticket. The Committee on Resolutions presented a document favoring hard money, warmly eulogizing Hartranft, indorsing the whole of the ticket and entirely ignoring Hayes and Cameron.

THE Pottsville *Chronicle* says that during the past ten days the Democrats of Schuylkill county have been quietly but effectually perfecting their local organizations. Meetings will be held in nearly every town during this week, and by the middle of next week the party will be in splendid condition for the three or four grand rallies with which it is proposed to welcome the Democratic candidate for Governor. Mr. Clymer is also to speak in the county.

THE Democratic campaign in Cumberland county was opened by a grand mass meeting and procession at Carlisle on Monday. At least five thousand people were present. A large meeting was held in the Court House, which was addressed by Hon. A. H. Dill and the Hon. Heister Clymer. The speech by Mr. Dill was a full and plain discussion of the principles of the Democratic party on the subject of the finances. Mr. Clymer arraigned the Republican party and administration during the past eighteen years.

THE withdrawal of Hon. S. R. Peale as a candidate for senator in the Clinton district, when renomination was assured, that an unseemly contest might be avoided and unprofitable breaches should be healed to the satisfaction of his party in the district and its other nominees greatly strengthened, is one of these manly and patriotic acts that form an oasis in the desert of political greed. Mr. Peale stood in the front rank in the galaxy of Democratic ability in the Senate, his earnestness and integriity were universally conceded, and his retirement will create a gap that will be keenly felt.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

A DISPATCH from Washington to the Baltimore *Sun* of Tuesday, says:

One of the prominent men of the Republican party in Pennsylvania, who was in the city to day, said in conversation that the next serious defection in the ranks of the party in his State was in the tier of northern counties where are rolled up the largest of the Republican majorities. The greenback fever has taken strong hold among the people, and as a result there will be a loss of two and probably three Republican Congressmen. As a last resort the Republican managers are having printed in pamphlet form that part of Conkling's recent speech in which he attempts to reopen the Southern question. These northern tier people were the pioneers of Abolitionism in Pennsylvania, and the Republican leaders think the way to save them to their party is to rekindle their prejudices against the South. Good care is taken to suppress that portion of Conkling's speech favoring honest money.

THE Greensburg *Argus* for some weeks has kept the name of Charles E. Boyle standing as an independent Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fayette-Greene district. In the *Argus* of this week we find the following:

Mr. Boyle's name was placed at the head of our paper without his consent, but on our own convictions of duty, endorsed by a large number of the most intelligent and active Democrats in this and Fayette counties We do not understand that Col. Boyle endorses the nomination of Mr. Wise, but that he submits to wrong rather than contest his right with the disreputable wireworkers who have disgraced the party and their own manhood. We accordingly withdraw Col. Boyle's name as a candidate for Congress. Our fight has not been with Mr. Wise, personally, nor his conferees, but with a ring of scoundrels who use Mr. Wise as a tool to vent the poison of their foul hearts on the Democratic party in this district.

THE Democrats of York county held the largest meeting at York on Tuesday night that has been witnessed in that place for many years. The Court House was packed and a large overflow meeting was organized on the outside. Senator Dill first spoke in the Court House and afterward to the outside meeting. Gen. McCandless first addressed the outside meeting and then held forth to the crowd in the Court House. Hon. Heister Clymer spoke in the Court House. Hon. F. E. Beltzhoover of Carlisle, Democratic candidate for Congress, Hon. Levi Maish of York, and W. U. Hensel of Lancaster, also made speeches. There was great enthusiasm, and the Democracy of York county are in trim to send up a majority of 4,000 for Dill and the whole Democratic ticket.

The Fat Men's Convention.

We can see some pleasure, if no reason, in the convening of a baby show, but we confess we could never see the slightest cause, reasonable or otherwise, for a fat men's convention, unless it be the fact that misery loves company. For fifty or a hundred men, whose several weights range from two hundred to three hundred pounds, to hold a convention simply because of so much surplus avoirdupois, is absurd to say the least. It becomes doubly so when we reflect that obesity is a disease. What would we think of as many persons emaciated by consumption holding a convention to compare their relative weights? There is but one ground upon which we would advocate another fat men's convention, and that is that they will meet to discuss the merits of Allan's Anti-Fat, the only known remedy for obesity. It is safe and reliable. Sold by druggists.

[For The Post.]

Will you permit me to state that Alex. W. Foster, Jr., (the National G. L candidate for Decorder of Deeds), is a native of Pittsburgh, about thirty-eight years of age He began his apprenticeship as a machinist in the railroad shops in Allegheny, when George Glass was Superintendent; worked a couple of years in Frank Bird's shop in Boston; returned to Pittsburgh in 1860 and worked at Sadler's machine shop, afterward in Hartnpee's; went into the Herron Works, which failed in 1869. After losing the earnings of years, he went on the river as an engineer, fired on a locomotive in Tennessee, returned to Pittsburgh, got work at Hartupee's, and for the past seven or eight years has been Superintendent of Machinery at Singer, Nimick & Co.'s mill, in the Thirty fourth ward. He is a grandson of Alex W. Foster, Esq., who was a prominent lawyer here in early days and who died in 1813, and nephew of Col. J Heron Foster, the original proprietor of the *Dispatch*. He is a young man of good habits, and would make a faithful and competent officer.

CITIZEN.

A Lucky Chicagoan.

NEW ORLEANS, August 21, 1878.

The undersigned certifies that he held for collection for account of Charles C. Hunt, with John Wilkinson, No. 77 State street, Chicago, Ills., Whole Ticket No 52,247, Single Number, Class "H," in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the Third Capital Price of Five Thousand Dollars, on Tuesday, August 13th, 1878; said ticket having cost the sum of Two Dollars, at the office of the Company at New Orleans, sent by correspondence, addressed to M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La., and that the amount was promptly paid on presentation of the ticket at the office of the Company, in a check on the Louisiana National Bank of New Orleans.

M. BANISTER,
Runner State National Bank of New Orleans, La.
dW

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, Broker, No. 15 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pa. R. R.	34½	34⅝	7,154
Reading	15⅛	15⅝	3,789
Lehigh Valley	38⅜	38¾	535
P., Titus. & Buf.	4¼	4⅝	......
U. Cos. of N. J.	129½	130	......
Cen. T.	39½	40	......
Allegheny V'y 7-30s	108	108¼	....
Pgh.,Cin. & St. L. 7s	89	89¼	......

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, October 2.—Gold steady at 100⅜. Borrowing rates flat, 1½@2 per cent. Governments steady. Railroad bonds generally strong. State securities quiet.

The stock market this morning showed considerable strength and advanced sharply, Lake Shore and Granger shares leading in the advance. Lake Shore sold up from 68⅝ to 69½, and Northwest common from 39¾ to 41⅜. The coal shares also participated in the general improvement During the afternoon the market was heavy and lower, except for Western Union, which advanced to 97¼. The general list declined ¼ to 1½ per cent. under a sharp pressure to sell, and closed heavy in tone. Pacific Mail, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and Granger shares led in the downward movement. Iron Mountain, after selling up from 7¼ to 9¼, reacted about 1 per cent.

Transactions aggregated 169,000 shares, of which 7,400 were Erie, 35,000 Lake Shore, 2,600 Wabash, 40,000 Northwestern common, 17,000 do. preferred, 14,000 St. Paul common, 9,000 do. preferred, 19,000 Lackawanna, 2,000 Michigan Central, 2,000 Union Pacific, 1,400 Ohios, 6,000 Western Union, 3,000 Pacific Mail and 4,000 Iron Mountain.

Close—Money market active at 2½@7 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $231,000. Customs receipts, $208,000. Clearings, $9,348,000. Sterling Exchange—Bankers' bills, 480½; sight exchange on New York, 484½.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup '81.	107⅝	5-20s,'65,new,.	102¾
5-20s,'67......	105¼	5-20s,'68......	107¼
New 5s........	105¾	New 4½s.....	103⅜
New 4 per cts.	99⅞	10-40s........	106
10-40s, coups..	106	Currency 6s..	119½

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee old.	33½	Tennessee new	31½
Virginia new.	24	Virginia, old..	25
Missouri 6s...	103⅝		

STOCKS.

W. U. T. Co....	97	C. C. C. & I...	32¼
Quicksilver....	13	N. J. Central...	35¾
Do preferred.	33	Rock Island.....	116
Pacific Mail...	17	St. Paul.........	31⅞
Mariposa........	3	Do preferred.	67½
Do preferred.	3¼	Wabash.........	18¾
Adams Ex......	106	Ft. Wayne......	98⅞
Fargo Ex.......	94⅛	Terre Haute....	1
American Ex..	49	Do preferred.	3
U. S. Ex.......	49	O. & M.........	8
N. Y. Central...	113¾	Del. & Lack...	54¾
Erie............	13	C. & A.........	83¼
Do preferred.	28¼	Do preferred .	101½
Harlem.........	135	A. & P. Tel.....	27½
Mich. Central..	70¼	Mo. Pacific.....	1½
Panama........	122	H. & St. Joe....	15
Union Pacific .	66⅞	B. & Q..........	111¾
Lake Shore.....	68⅞	Central Pacific.	106¾
Ill. Central....	81¼	Union.........	106¾
P. & C.........	84½	Land Grants...	104½
N. W. C.......	40¾	Sinking Fund .	100
Do preferred.	71½		

Foreign Market.

LONDON.

LONDON, October 2.—Consols, 93¼; Illinois Central, 83¼; Pennsylvania Central, 35½; Reading, 16; Erie, 13¾; do. preferred, 30; 5-20s of '67, 107¾; 10-40s, 108½; new 5s, 108¼; 4½s, 106. Tallow, 37s 3d. Refined petroleum, 7⅞s 8d.

FRANCE.

PARIS, October 2.—Rentes, 113f 85c.

ANTWERP.

ANTWERP, October 2.—Petroleum, 24½d.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, October 2.—Cotton dull and unchanged at 6½@6⅝d; sales of 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales: American, 6,500 bales. Breadstuffs unchanged.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
October 2, 1878.

Trade along Liberty street continues to improve slowly day by day. The light transactions so far this week accounts for this improvement, as country dealers are replenishing their stock. Prices remain about the same, being changed, and that lightly, in only a few articles.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

Potatoes continue scarce and are in demand. Good stock will sell promptly at our quotations. Receipts of apples are light. Good sized, well colored apples of the approved varieties will sell readily at our figures, as at this time there are but few apples here. Beans are scarce and wanted. Seeds are offering freely at easy prices. The stock of butter is accumulating. None but strictly fresh is wanted and that kind always sells at outside figures. The receipts of eggs have been more liberal and prices have in consequence weakened slightly. We do not, however, anticipate any material decline at present. The demand for well-flavored cheese, good makes, is better. Good Sweitzer of medium size is in good demand. Live chickens are in fair demand. Parties shipping should be careful not to put more chickens into their coops than they will contain comfortably—what they save in freight they are likely to lose in chickens.

APPLES—Choice, $1 50@1 75; common, $1 00@1 25; small and inferior, 25@50c.

BEANS—Prime white navy $1 75@1 80; medium $1 60@1 70; mixed $1 25@1 50.

BUTTER—Choice roll in tubs, 20@22c; choice solid, 18@20c; choice creamery, 25@27c; medium grades, 12@15c; grease, 4@6c.

CHEESE — Sweitzer, 12@13c; Limberger, 11@12½c; prime Ohio factory, 10c, jobbing; 9¼@9½c, wholesale.

CIDER—Choice $4 50@5 00 per bbl; crab apple $7 00@8 00.

COUNTRY LARD—Prime white in kegs, 6½@7c per ℔; in pails, 7½@8c,

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 16@17c ₱ doz.

HONEY—California, in 2-℔ tin cans, comb, per doz, $3 50; Domestic, in glass caps, 16@18c; strained, 12c; New York State in neat 25-℔ of 12 cases glass cups, per ℔, 13@15c.

FRESH FRUITS—Peaches, choice $2 00@2 25; plums $2 00@2 25 per bushel; pears $2 00@2 25 per box.

POTATOES — On track, 70@75c; from store, 75@80. Sweets — Jerseys, $2 50@2 75; Baltimore, $1 75@2 00; Southern, $2 00.

POULTRY—Young chickens, 30@35c per pair; ducks, 35@40c per pair; turkeys, live weight, per ℔, 8@10c. Dressed chickens, per ℔, 10@11c; ducks, 12@13c; turkeys, 12@13c.

SEEDS—Clover from store, $4 50@4 75; timothy, $1 35@1 45; mammoth cloverseed, $5 00@5 50; flax, $1 30@1 32.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

The grain market is slowly improving, business being moderately active. The supply of wheat is small, with a fair demand, which makes prices firm. Corn is also in light supply, but the demand is not so good. A good business is being done in oats. Receipts are large and prices consequently weak. Flour is quite active.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures: Wheat—Prime red and amber 95@98c; medium red winter 93@95c.

Corn—Shelled, yellow, on track, 47@49c; high mixed, 45@48c; ear, prime yellow, 48@50c; mixed 45@46c.

Oats—Prime white 25@26c; mixed 23@24c.

Barley—Spring, 75@95c; fall, 95c@$1 05.

Rye—53@55c per bushel.

FLOUR—Wisconsin, $5 50@5 75; Minnesota extra, $6 00@6 25; choice amber and white wheat $5 50@5 75; prime red winter do $5 25@5 50; fancy St. Louis, $6 00@6 50; fancy patents, $7 50@8 50; rye, $3 75.

CORNMEAL—55@60c per bushel.

OATMEAL—$4 75 per bbl; $2 50 per keg.

HAY—From wagon, $6 00@9 00 per ton; baled on track $9 00@10 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, per ton, car lots on track, $11 00@12 00; seconds do., $12 00@13 00; middlings white do., $19 00@20 00; mixed chopped feed, $18 00@19 00; corn meal, per ton, $20 00@22 20.

STRAW—Oats, per ton, $6 00@7 00; wheat, per ton, $4 00@6 00; corn husks, new, per 100 lbs, $1 30@1 25.

Groceries and Provisions.

In the grocery market there is very little to report. The demand for sugars is lighter and prices are weak. Coffee, on the other hand, is firm. The demand is brisk and indications are good for a rise. Provisions weaker.

GROCERIES—Following are the revised quotations:

Green Coffee	₱ ℔	Prime sugar syrup...	45c
Fancy Rio...20	@21 c	Good do do ...	40c
Choice Rio...19	@19½c	Good molasses......	42c
Prime Rio....	@18½c	Black " "	28c
Good Rio.....	@17½c	Sugars.	
Ordinary Rio16	@17 c	Standard A.. 9⅛@	c
Java........25½	@27½c	Off. A........ 9 @	
Roasted Coffees.		Ex. C........ @	8¾
Rio in papr's.20	@21 c	Ref Yellows.. @	8½c
Rio in bulk..17½	@20½c	Molasses do.. 7 @	7½c
Java in pap's27	@30 c	Cut loaf...... @	10½c
Java in bulk.29	@30 c	Crushed....... @	10½c
Teas.		Powdered...... @	10½c
Young Hyson.25c	@1 00	Granulated.... @	10 c
Gunpowder...35c	@1 00	N. O. Molasses.	New.
Imperial.....30c	@ 80	Strictly ch.......48@	c
Japan........25c	@ 75	Strictly prime...45@	c
Oolong.......28c	@ 80	Prime............42@	c
Souchong.....25c	@ 75	Fair.............38@	c
Rice.		Soaps.	
Cho'e Carolina	7½@	Blue India, ₱ box.	$3 30
Prime........	7 c	Irish soap, ₱ box...	3 90
Rangoon......	6¾c	S. S. Star, ₱ box..	6 65
Starch.		Babbitt's best, ₱ bx	6 00
Gloss.........	6¾@8 c	Do N.Y. city, ₱ bx	5 25
Cornstarch....	7½@8¾c	Extra olive do......	8 00
Spices (whole).		German mottled do	5¾
Cloves.......	45@ c	California, ₱ box..	4 00
Allspice.....	18@20 c	Soda.	
Cassia.......	28@32 c	Bi-carb in kgs.3½@	4 c
Nutmegs......	95@1 00	Do as'ted pap's	5½
Pepper.......	15@16 c	Do as'ted ½ p'rs	6 c
Syrups.		Sol soda in kegs....	2 c
Choice maple fl'vr'd..	46c	Candles.	
Prime " " ..	45c	Star, full w'ght	13 c
Choice sugar syrup..	48c	Stearine........10½@	c
		Mould........... @	10 c

PROVISIONS—Revised quotations are as follows:

Hams, ex. s. c. av. 18 ℔s and upwards...	10½	Mess pork.........	10 00
Do 14 ℔s and under..	11½	Do. short cut	45
Do extra 10 to 14 ℔s...	11½	Pcs. in bbl..........	11 00
Shoulders, s. c....	6½@	Lard, p. l. in t'rces ₱ ℔ ...	7½
Br'kf'st bcn, 9	@	Do., ½ bbls, ₱ ℔....	7¾
Dried beef in sets...	13	Do, ref'nd in t'rcs:	7½
do all flats..	11½	" " ½ bbls-	8¼
do r & nkls.	15	" " bk'ts..	8½
Beef tongues sugar cured ₱ doz......	6 75	Do. in 2-℔ tea pots.	9¼
		" 5-℔ coffee do.	9½
Bacon shoulders,		" in 3-℔ pails..	10¼
₱ ℔............	6¼	" 5-℔ " ..	10
B, short r sides, do.	7½	" 10-℔ " ..	9¾
B, clear sides, do..	7¾	Ham sausage	10

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—The latest revised quotations are as follows—Standard brands bright, 47@55c; do mahogany, 54@55c; do dark, 40@45c; Louisville navy, 47@55c; Richmond brands, 43@52c; bright cavendish, 54@55c; bright twist, 58@68c; natural leaf, 58@75c; fine cut, 46@75c; cut and dry, 32@44c; granulated smoke, 40@50c.

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—₱ ℔, 28@30c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 ℔ cans, ₱ doz, $1 35; raspberries, do, $1 40; strawberries, $1 25; gooseberries do, $1 25; pineapples. $1 25@1 50; blackberries, $1 25; peaches, 3 ℔ cans ₱ doz, $2 75; tomatoes do, $1 10; corn do, $1 25@1 75. Pickles, bbls, $7 25; half do, $4 25.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, choice sliced, ₱ ℔, 5@6c; do quarters, 3@3½c; do common 1½@2c; do sliced, 3@4c; blackberries, 10@12c; cherries, pitted, 15@17c; do unpitted, 5@6c; huckleberries, 15@16c; raspberries, 20@25c. Peaches, halves, unpeeled, 4@4½c; do quarters peeled, 9@10c; do halves peeled, 12@15c; do evaporated unpeeled, 12@15c; do peeled, 15@25c.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity, ₱ ℔, 45@50c; common to good 20@35c.

FISH—Ex No. 1 mess mackeral, ₱ bbl, $30; No. 1 shore mackerel, $20; No. 1 bay mackerel, $18; No. 2 large mackerel, $12; No. 3 large mackerel, $10 00; No. 2 medium mackerel, $10 00; No. 3 small mackerel, $5 00; split Labrador herring, $7 50; split shore do, $7 00; round shore do, $5 00; whitefish ₱ half barrel, $4 50; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 00@3 00; lake herring, $1 90; large George's codfish, $5 50; medium do, $5 00; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium do, $3 50; boneless codfish, $5 00; halibut (smoked) ₱ ℔, 8c; No. 1 herring ₱ box, 25c; scaled herrings 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, new ₱ box at $2 00; London layers, $2 40; Muscatels, $2 25; mat raisins, $3 75 ₱ mat; new Valenties, 8¼c ₱ ℔; Sultanas, 13c. Dates, 7½c ₱ ℔. Currants, 5@6c. Citron, 20c. Prunes, old, 9c; new, 9c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do shelled, 45c; do Sicily, 40c; do Ivica, 20c. Walnuts—Naples, 12½@17c; Sicily filberts, 14c; Smyrna figs, 12c. Brazil nuts, 8c. Maccaroni, 10@12; Tapioca, 9c. Oranges, ₱ box, $8 50. Lemons—Malaga, $5 00@8 50. Coacoanuts, $5 00@6 00 ₱ 100.

HOPS—8@11c ₱ ℔ for prime '77s.

OILS—Extra lard oil (winter strained) 59c; No. 1 do, 57@59c; No. 2 do, 50@53c; natural lubricating, 20c; prepared residuum, $5 00; common do, $4 00; sperm signal, 50c; white miners' oil, 56@58c; yellow do, 55@56c; carbon, standard white, 9c.

RAGS—Cotton, white, ₱ ℔, 4@4½c; cotton, mixed, 1½c; woolen, ¼c.

TALLOW—City, 7c; country, 5½@6½c.

VINEGAR—Prime country per gallon, 10@13c; wine vinegar 23@24c; city manufactured 10@15c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
October 2, 1878.

Crude fluctuated considerably to-day, but remains at about the figures of yesterday.

CRUDE.

United, 84¾@85c; shipment, $1 05.

REFINED.

Philadelphia, 9⅝c; New York, 9⅞c; Pittsburgh, f. o. b. 8¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

City, $1 10; country, 95c.

DISPATCHES.

(By Associated Press.)

TITUSVILLE, October 2.—Market opened at 85c bid.

OIL CITY, October 2.—Market quiet at 84⅜c bid.

PARKERS, October 2.—Market dull and steady at 84⅜c bid for old.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York — OCTOBER 2. — Cotton quiet at 10⅝@10⅞c; futures weak. Flour dull; receipts of 18,000 barrels; superfine State and western $3 50@3 90; common to good extra $3 90@4 25; good to choice $4 30@4 85; white wheat extra $4 90@5 75; extra Ohio $4 10@5 50; St. Louis $4 00@6 25; Minnesota patent process $6 25@8 25. Wheat heavy and lower; receipts, 243,000 bushels; ungraded spring 88@91c; No. 3 spring 90@91c; No. 2 do. 98c; ungraded red winter 98c@$1 06½; No. 3 do. $1 00; No. 2 do. $1 05@1 05¾; No. 1 do. $1 06@1 06½; No. 2 amber $1 03½@1 04; amber Michigan $1 05@1 06½; ungraded white $1 02@1 11; No. 3 do. $1 04¾@1 05½; No. 2 do. $1 06½@1 07; No. 1 do. $1 08@1 09. Rye quiet but firm; western 59@61c. Barley firm. Malt quiet but steady. Corn steady; receipts, 172,000 bushels; ungraded 47@49½c; No. 2, 48@48½c; high mixed 48¼@48¾c; white western 53c. Oats steady; receipts, 77,000 bushels; rejected 25½c; No, 3, 26@26½c; mixed western 26@32½c; white western 36½c. Hay dull and unchanged. Hops quiet but firm. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 7¼@7⅜c. Molasses steady; New Orleans 30@50c. Rice steady. Petroleum quiet but firm; United 84¾@85c; crude 5¼c; refined 9¾c. Tallow heavy at 7@7⅛c. Rosin quiet but firm at $1 35@1 45. Turpentine firm at 27c. Eggs heavy; western 22@22½c. Pork dull; mess $8 75@9 25. Beef steady, with very moderate inquiry. Cut meats steady; western long clear middles 6c. Lard heavy; prime steam $6 72½@6 80. Butter quiet. Cheese firmer. Whisky firm at $1 10. Leather—Demand fair and market firm; Hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light, middling and heavy weight 20@22½c. Wool dull and unchanged. Manufactured copper dull and unchanged; Ingot Lake $16 00@16 12½. Pig iron in fair demand; Scotch $24 00; American $15 00@17 00. Iron—Russia sheeting $10 50@10 75. Nails—Cut $2 20; clinch $4 25@5 25.

Chicago—OCTOBER 2.—Flour dull; spring extras, common to choice $3 50@5 25. Wheat active but lower; No. 2 Chicago spring 85c cash; 85c bid October; 86½c bid November; 87c December; No. 3, 71¼@73½c; rejected 58c. No. 2 red winter 88c. Corn in fair demand but at lower rates No. 2 and high mixed 33⅝c bid cash or October; 34½c bid November and December; rejected, 32½c. Oats in fair demand but at lower rates; No. 2, 19c cash or October; 20c November; rejected 17c. Rye weaker; No. 2, 44c. Barley weaker at $1 08½ bid cash; $1 10 November. Pork fairly active and a shade higher; $7 95@8 05 cash; $9 92@7 95 October; $8 05; November; $8 17½@8 20 December; $7 95@8 00 the year. Lard fairly active and a shade higher at $6 30@6 35 cash; $6 30 October, November and December. Bulkmeats—Shoulders $4 75; short clear $5 60@5 65; short rib $5 30@5 40. Whisky steady. Receipts—Flour, 10,000 barrels; wheat, 169,000 bushels; corn, 287,000 bushels; oats, 95,000 bushels; rye, 15,000 bushels; barley, 74,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 64,000 barrels; wheat, 64,000 bushels; corn, 235,000 bushels; oats, 95,000 bushels; rye, 43,000 bushels; barley, none.

Close—Wheat nominal at 84½c October; 85¾c asked November; nominally 86⅝c December. Corn, 33⅝@33¾c October; 34½c asked November; 34½c December. Oats, 18¾@18⅞c October; 19¾@19⅞c November. Pork $8 00 bid November; $8 05 December. Lard, $6 27½ October; $6 27½ November and December.

Philadelphia—OCTOBER 2.—Flour dull; superfine $2 50@3 00; extra $3 00@3 50; Minnesota family $5 00@5 75; high grades $7 00@8 00. Wheat in good demand; Western red October $1 05@1 05½; amber $1 05@1 06½; white $1 06@1 08. Corn dull, weak and lower; yellow 51½@52c; mixed 47½@58c. Oats dull, weak and lower; white western 26@30c; mixed western 25@27c. Provisions dull. Mess Pork $9 50. Beef—India mess 18c; hams, smoked, 11½@12c; pickled 10@10½c; green 7@7½c. Lard dull; butchers' $6 50; western steam $6 75@7 25. Butter firm; New York State and Bradford county, Pennsylvania, extras 20@21c; western reserve 15@17c. Eggs dull; western 20@21c. Cheese dull; western choice 8¾@9¼c. Petroleum quiet but firm; refined 9⅞c; crude 7¾@7⅞c. Whisky firmer; western $1 10. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 barrels; wheat, 34,000 bushels; corn, 15,000 bushels; oats, 15,000 bushels; rye, 1,000 bushels.

Toledo—OCTOBER 2.—Wheat dull, weak and lower; No. 2 white Wabash $1 00; No. 1 white Michigan 95½c; No. 2, 91c; extra white Michigan 98c; amber Michigan 93¾c; seller November 94½c; seller December 93½c spot; 92½c seller October; No. 2 amber 91c; No. 2 red winter spot 93c; seller November 93¾c; No. 3 red 90c; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan red, 93c; rejected Wabash 85c; No. 1 western amber 94c. Corn dull and lower; high mixed 38½c; No. 2 spot and seller November 38½c; rejected 36¾c; damaged 35c. Oats dull; Michigan 20½c. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo firm at 2½c; corn, 2½c; Oswego, 5c and 4½c; Kingston, 4¾c and 4½c, Receipts—Wheat, 76,000 bushels; corn, 28,000 bushels; oats, 11,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 72,000 bushels; corn, 40,000 bushels; oats, 10,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat dull and lower; amber Michigan and seller October 92½@92⅝c; seller November 93⅛c; No. 2 red winter spot and seller October 95⅜c; No. 3 red 89¾c. Corn—No. 2 spot and seller October offered at 37⅝c; rejected 36⅜c.

St Louis—OCTOBER 2.—Cotton lower; middling 10c. Flour unchanged. Wheat lower and demoralized; No. 2 red 87@86½c cash; 87⅛@86⅜c October; 89⅛@88⅜c November; 91½@90c December. Corn lower; 33c cash and October; 34¼@33⅜c November. Oats lower; No. 2 20@19½c cash; 19½c October; 21¼@20¾c November. Rye lower at 43½c. Barley dull and unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1 07 Pork dull at $8 70. Dry salt lower; cribs $5 25. Bacon quiet at $5 25, $6 12½, $6 40@6 50. Lard nominally at $6 12½. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 barrels; wheat, 59,000 bushels; corn, 7,000 bushels; oats, 7,000 bushels; rye, 5,000 bushels; barley, 16,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 barrels; wheat, 23,000 bushels; corn, 1 000 bushels; oats, none; rye, 1,000 bushels; barley, 1,000 bushels.

Milwaukee—OCTOBER 2.—Flour dull and depressed. Wheat opened and closed weak; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1 04; No. 1 Milwaukee 93c; No. 2 Milwaukee 89½c; October, 89½c; November, 88⅝c; December, 88⅜c; No. 3, 72c; No. 4, 59c; rejected, 48c. Corn in light demand; No. 2, 34c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 2 nominal at 19½c. Rye declined ½c and in light demand. Barley lower; No. 2 spring cash opened at $1 08½ and closed at $1 06½ Provisions quiet and easy. Pork quiet at $8 00 cash and October, Lard—Prime steam $6 37½. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo 4c. Receipts—Flour, 8,000 barrels; wheat, 100,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,500 barrels; wheat, 6,000 bushels.

Cincinnati — OCTOBER 2.—Cotton quiet and steady at 10¼c. Flour easier but not quotably lower. Wheat dull, weak and lower; red and amber 85@91c; white 88@93c; receipts, 13,000 bushels; shipments, 7,500 bushels. Corn in fair demand but at lower rates at 38½@40c. Oats quiet and steady at 22@26c. Rye dull and lower at 52@53c. Barley in good demand; No. 2 fall $1 12@1 15. Pork firm; $8 75 asked. Lard in good demand; current make, $6 30; kettle $7 75@8 25. Bulkmeats stronger at $4 37½, $5 37½, $5 50@5 67½. Bacon quiet at $5 00, $5 12½, $6 00, $6 12½, $6 25@6 50. Whisky dull at 1 06. Butter dull; fancy creamery 25@27c; western reserve and Central Ohio 15@17c. Linseed oil dull at 55@57c.

Louisville—OCTOBER 2.—Cotton lower at 10¼c. Flour dull and unchanged Wheat dull; red 93c; amber and white 95c. Corn dull; white 45c; mixed 42½c. Oats easier; white 24c; mixed 23c. Rye quiet at 55c. Hay dull at $9 00@11 00. Pork firm at $9 25@9 50. Lard strong; choice leaf tierce $8 75; kegs $10 00. Bulkmeats quiet at 4¾c, 4½c, 5¾@6c. Bacon steady at 5½@5¾c, 6½@6¼c, 6¾c. Sugar cured hams 12½@13¼c. Whisky steady at $1 06. Manufactured tobacco unchanged.

Boston—OCTOBER 2. — Flour unchanged and in moderate demand. Corn quiet; mixed yellow 52½@55; steamer 51@52c; No. 2 50¾@51c. Oats—White scarce; No. 1 extra white 35@38c; No. 2 white 31@32; No. 3 white 27@30c; mixed 29½@32c. Receipts—Flour, 3,700 barrels; corn, 1,000 bushels; wheat, 14,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 975 barrels; corn 100 bushels.

Oswego—OCTOBER 2.—Wheat quiet; extra white Michigan $1 10. Corn steady; No. 2 Toledo 48c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, October 2.—The market continues rather quiet but prices are generally steady. Cotton goods sluggish; in first hands unchanged. Patchwork and Turkey prints active. Ginghams only in moderate request. Dress goods in steady demand. Men's wear woolens quiet. Wool flannels doing fairly. Black and colored cashmeres and Scotch plaid dress goods in good demand.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Pittsburgh.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
WEDNESDAY, October 2, 1878.

CATTLE.

The supply of cattle during the past six days has been fair, and the market has only been moderately active at about last week's prices. Owing to the rather slim attendance of eastern buyers there was little doing in the market for shipping cattle. In fact there was not much inquiry for any kind of cattle. We quote the ruling prices as follows:

Prime, 1,400 to 1,600 ℔s beeves.	$5 00@5 25
Good, 1,200 to 1,400 ℔s beeves....	4 50@4 75
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 ℔s do	4 00@4 25
Stockers, 700 to 900 ℔s...........	3 00@3 60
Bulls, cows and stags...............	2 00@2 75

SHEEP.

From Thursday to Saturday last only one car of sheep arrived and in consequence no business was transacted. Since then some fifty cars arrived, which is rather a light run, but that the supply was equal to the demand is evident, from the fact that prices declined. This decline was occasioned by the receipt of unfavorable reports. Prospects not encouraging. We quote.

Prime, 100 to 110 ℔s...............	$4 00@4 25
Good, 90 to 95 ℔s..................	3 75@4 00
Fair, 80 to 95 ℔s..................	3 45@3 60
Common, 70 to 75 ℔s.............	3 00@3 15

HOGS.

Although the supply of hogs has been light, it was in excess of the demand, and prices declined from 15 to 20c per cwt.

Philadelphia hogs..................	$4 00@4 20
Yorkers..............................	3 50@3 70

Union Stock Yards, Allegheny.

MONDAY, September 30, 1878.

CATTLE.

With a smaller supply and better quality of cattle offering, the market was more active than last Monday for all grades, but there was no material change in prices. As stated in our report of last week, butchers generally are using more cattle, the cooler weather having stimulated the consumption of beef. Sales of extra beeves at 5¾@6c; good to prime 5@5½c; fair 4¼@4¾c; common 3½@4c. Very few sold at the highest quotations—probably not more than 25 or 30 out of the 600 on sale. Bulls of which there were very few on sale, may be quoted at 2@3c. Veals, 4½@5½c, as to quality. Fresh cows, $30@50 per head, as to quality.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply was light, though equal to the demand, and the market was slow at last week's prices. Sheep were very dull. Lambs bought all the way from 5½c down, and sheep may be quoted at 3½@4½c as to quality.

HOGS.

There was a little more activity in this market to-day, but prices ruled lower, ranging from 3@4¼c grass.

New York—OCTOBER 2.—Beeves—Receipts for two days 3,770 head, against 3,420 head for the same time last week; good and prime steers going slowly at a shade reduction from Monday; lower grades further declined strong ¼c and could not be sold out; Texas and Cherokee cattle, part very good and none very poor, ranged at 6c to dress 54 ℔s, less, 50c per head, to 7¼c to dress 55 ℔s; native oxen and steers 6¾c to dress 54 ℔s, to 10c to dress 55 ℔s; best half dozen car loads in the market, costing $5 90 in Chicago, not put on sale. Exporters used 900 head of fat steers from fresh receipts, including 260 head Kentucky steers, 1,440 ℔s, 40 head do. 1,520 ℔s, 30 head Ohio, 1,550 ℔s, and 87 head Illinois, 1,520 ℔s.

Sheep—Receipts 6,700 head for two days, against 9,570 head for same time last week. Market fairly firm for sheep at 3½@5¼c, active for lambs at 4¾@5½c; sheep mainly 4¼@4½c; lambs generally 5@5¼c.

Swine—Receipts for two days 9,500 head against 7,600 head for same time last week. Market quiet and unchanged at $3 87@4 20 per 100 ℔s., live.

Chicago—OCTOBER 2.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs — Receipts, 12,000 head; market higher; choice heavy $3 90@4 10; light, $3 40@3 55; shipments, 4,000 head.

Cattle—Receipts, 4,000 head; shipments, 600 head; market a shade higher; shipping $4 00@4 80; feeders and stockers $2 60@3 40.

Sheep—receipts, 1,000 head; market steady at $3 30@4 50.

St. Louis—OCTOBER 2.—Hogs firmer; light shipping and Yorkers, $3 20@3 40; Bostons, $3 40@3 50; packing, $3 15@3 40; butchers' and Philadelphias, $3 40@3 60. Receipts, 2,600 head; shipments, 2,500 head.

Cincinnati—OCTOBER 2.—Hogs in fair demand but at lower rates; common $2 50@3 25; light $3 30@3 60; packing $3 35@3 65; butchers' $3 65@3 75; receipts, 2,150 head; shipments, 515 head.

WOOL MARKETS.

Philadelphia—OCTOBER 1.—Wool quiet and nominal; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above, 36@37c; extra 35@36c; medium 35@37c; coarse 30@33c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine 31@33c; medium 35@36c; coarse 30@33c; combing, washed 36@45; do. unwashed 28c; Canada combing 36@37c; fine unwashed 20@25c; coarse and medium unwashed 23@25c.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, October 1.—The *Mark Lane Express* says the bulk of the cereal crop having been satisfactory, pastures and roots promise well. Potatoes are less diseased than at one time reported. The provincial markets have been liberally supplied with new wheat, but all samples are in a bad condition. Foreign wheat is also arriving freely. Weakness has been manifested in all branches of trade, and prices have been in buyers favor. The millers have taken little or no advantage of the low rates ruling, although it was evident in some instances they abstained with reluctance, in hope of a still greater decline, which does not appear unlikely, now that the supply has outstripped the demand, and America continues to ship enormously. Unless support is afforded from political or other sources there can be little chance of prices rallying for some time. Meanwhile speculation is a blank, and after so lengthened a downward course every shilling decline quoted tends to further discouragement and shaking of credit. Maize, oats and barley were rather cheaper at the beginning of the week, and no improvement has taken place since, with moderate arrivals. At ports of call the floating cargo trade has been very quiet, and despite some demand for continent prices declined about six pence for American. Maize and barley dull and about six pence lower.

A SORE LEG OF TEN YEARS cured after all remedies had failed. My right leg from the knee to the ankle was like a piece of raw beef. The itching and burning indescribable. I spent a fortune on it, visiting doctor after doctor; no benefit; it seemed to grow worse; a thin, transparent yellow fluid kept oozing from it. Dr. Giles applied his Liniment Iodide Ammonia with a feather, the itching and burning disappeared immediately, and in three days the redness and soreness had gone, and the leg was well.

MRS. SARAH HANLON,
340 E. Thirty-third street, New York.

Sold by all druggists. Send for pamphlet.

DR GILES,
120 West Broadway, N. Y.

Trial size 25 cents. Jos. Fleming, 84 Market street.

Copper.

American (Ingot)	18@20c
Braziers' over 16 oz	28c
Braziers' 12 to 16 oz	30c
10 to 12 oz. per sq. ft	32c
Under 10 oz	34c
Circles under 84 inch	31c
Circles 84 inch and over	34c
Segment and Pattern Sheets, all shapes	37c
Sheathing, over 12 oz. (14x48 only)	29c
Locomotive Fire Box, sheets and bolts	28c
Bolt Copper	28c
Soldering Coppers	28c
Bottoms	30c
O'Neill's Pat. Planish'd—C. G. Hussey & Co's.	
Sheathing by case 14 and 16 oz. and heavier	33c
Sheathing less than case " "	34c
Boiler 6 in 7 in 8 in 9 in {Case	35c
14x49 14x52 14x56 15x60 {Less	36c
All sheets over 20 in. wide 14 oz. & heavier	33c
Heavier than 12 oz and over 20 in. wide	38c
12 oz. and over 20 in. wide	41c
Tinning—	
Sheathing by case per sheet	8c
Sheathing less than case, per sheet	c
Boiler, sizes 6, 7 and 8, per sheet	12c
Boiler 9, per sheet	15c
All other sheets per sq. ft.	2½c
Both sides	double
Yellow Metal for Reservoirs—	Per pound.
Sheets 12-48 and 14-48	25
Sheets cut to sizes	26
Sheets cut flaring	28
Tinning, per sheet	6
Odd sizes, per foot	2⅜

DIED.

EVANS—On Tuesday, October 1, 1878, WILLIAM D. EVANS, only son of Francis D. and Celia Evans.

SHUPE—At Jacob's Creek, Pa., on Saturday, September 28, 1878, of scarlet fever, WALTER H., only son of Oliver P. and Mabel H. Shupe, aged three years and fourteen days.

WILLIAMS—On Tuesday morning, October 1, 1878, Mrs. SARAH WILLIAMS, in the sixty-eighth year of her age.

LANE—On Tuesday night, October 1, 1878, at 9 o'clock, WILLIAM LANE, aged twenty years.

CLARK—On Tuesday morning, October 1, 1878 at 8 o'clock, GEORGIANNA CLARK, in the twentieth year of her age.

LYONS—On Tuesday morning, October 1, 1878, at 2 30 o'clock, THOMAS LYONS, son of James and Mary Lyons, in the nineteenth year of his age.

HILKEY—Of diphtheria, on Monday, September 30, 1878, at 11 o'clock P. M., GEORGE L., son of Louis and Lizzie Hilkey, deceased, in the seventh year of his age.

LUDWIG—On Monday morning, September 30, 1878, at 10 o'clock, CHARLES W. LUDWIG, in the thirty-fourth year of his age.

CASKEY—On Tuesday morning, October 1, 1878, at 2:45 o'clock, MARY B., eldest daughter of Samuel R. and Ida M. Caskey, aged three years, eleven months and six days.

McKEE—At 1 P. M., Thursday, September 26, 1878, WILLIAM McKEE, aged fifty-nine years.

PFUSCH—At 3:30 P. M., Thursday, September 26, 1878, JOHN PFUSCH, formerly of Sharpsburg.

ROENIGK—On Saturday, September 28, 1878, LAURA M., youngest daughter of J. F. Roenigk, in her sixteenth year.

CORCORAN—Sunday, September 29, 1878, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, at his residence, Mansfield, JOHN CORCORAN, father of Alderman James Corcoran.

RENO—At 7:30 o'clock A. M., Sunday, September 29, 1878, ELLA S., daughter of Elizabeth Dickey and Eli Reno.

MARRIED.

VANDEVORT—BARGESSER.—On Tuesday morning, October 1, 1878, at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 113 Carson street, by the Rev. Isaac Banks, Mr. J. M. VANDEVORT, of Allegheny City, and Miss LAURA E. BARGESSER, of Pittsburgh, South Side. No cards.

POLITICAL

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
ANDREW H. DILL, of Union county.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JOHN FERTIG, of Crawford county

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA, of Huntingdon.

SUPREME JUDGE,
HENRY P. ROSS, of Montgomery county.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
J. K. P. DUFF, Pittsburgh, South Side.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
CHAS. F. McKENNA, Allegheny City.

FORTY-SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JEHU P. SMITH, Sewickley.

FORTY-FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
CHAS. H. PAULSON.

FIRST LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
W. S. RENO, Allegheny,
SAMUEL R. STEWART, Allegheny,
MORRISON FOSTER, Allegheny.

SECOND LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
JOHN B LARKIN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
JAMES IRVIN, Second ward, Pittsburgh.

THIRD LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
JOHN O'NEILL, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.

FOURTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.
JAMES G. WELDON, 15th ward, Pittsburgh.
JAMES M. TAYLOR, 21st ward, Pittsburgh.
JOHN W. CARLE, 26th ward, Pittsburgh.
JOSEPH HAYS, 36th ward, Pittsburgh.

FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
WILLIAM DICKSON, Sewickley,
NATHANIEL FINCH, McKeesport.

SIXTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
HERMAN HANDEL, Snowden township,
THOMPSON F. McCABE, Scott township.

SHERIFF,
H. B. LONG, Allegheny City.

TREASURER,
S. J. BIGLEY, South Versailles township.

CONTROLLER,
JOSEPH H. IRWIN, Allegheny City.

CLERK OF THE COURTS,
ROBT. W. LYON, Pittsburgh.

RECORDER,
C. L. STRAUB, Pittsburgh.

REGISTER,
JAMES McLAIN, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONERS,
WILLIAM McGEE, Ohio township,
JOSEPH STOKELY, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
J. MURRAY CARPENTER. Plum township.

DEMOCRATIC CANVASS.

Popular Orators for Popular Gatherings.

The Work Goes Bravely On in the Old Keystone.

The following speakers will address the people at the times and places named:

Saturday, October 5.
HON. GEO. A. JENKS, WARREN.
HON. S. R. PEALE, WARREN.

Monday, October 7.
HON. GEO. A. JENKS, TIDIOUTE.
HON. S. R. PEALE, TIDIOUTE.
HON. A. G. CURTIN, EDENBURG.
HON. HARMAN YERKES, EDENBURG.
HON. A. H. DILL, HAZLETON.
HON. HEISTER CLYMER, HAZLETON.

Tuesday, October 8.
HON. GEO. A. JENKS, RIDGEWAY.
HON. S. R. PEALE, RIDGEWAY.
HON. A. G. CURTIN, TITUSVILLE.
HON. HARMAN YERKES, TITUSVILLE.
HON. A. H. DILL, WILKESBARRE.
HON. HEISTER CLYMER, WILKESB'RE.

Wednesday, October 9.
HON. GEO. A. JENKS, EMPORIUM.
HON. S. R. PEALE, EMPORIUM.
HON. A. G. CURTIN, OIL CITY.
HON. HARMAN YERKES, OIL CITY.
HON. A. H. DILL, SCRANTON.
HON. HEISTER CLYMER, SCRANTON.

Thursday, October 10
HON. G. A. JENKS, COUDERSPORT.
HON. S. R. PEALE, COUDERSPORT.
HON. A. G. CURTIN, MERCER.
HON. HARMAN YERKES, MERCER.
HON. A. H. DILL, ASHLAND.
HON. HEISTER CLYMER, ASHLAND.

Friday, October 11.
HON. G. A. JENKS, WELLSBORO.
HON. S. R. PEALE, WELLSBORO.
HON. A. G. CURTIN, FRANKLIN.
HON. HARMAN YERKES, FRANKLIN.
HON. A. H. DILL, SHENANDOAH.
HON. HEISTER CLYMER, SHENAND'H.

Saturday, October 12.
HON. A. G. CURTIN, PETROLIA.
HON. HARMAN YERKES, PETROLIA.
HON. A. H. DILL, MAHANOY CITY.
HON. H. CLYMER, MAHANOY CITY.

Thursday, October 24.
HON. G. H. PENDLETON, FRANKLIN.

Other appointments will be announced as rapidly as they can be arranged.

R. M. SPEER, Chairman.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
Celebrated American
WORM SPECIFIC
OR
VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and lead-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms
are found to exist,
DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE
will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY

in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

—:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

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278 PENN AVENUE,
Received the Centennial Medal and Diploma
FOR FINEST DENTAL WORK.

SPECIALTIES. } PAINLESS EXTRACTION.
PAINLESS FILLING.
FINEST WORK.
LOWEST PRICES.

A full set of Teeth for $8, warranted better than any made elsewhere for $10. se9:d&W

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JAS. A. MAXWELL, Proprietor.

The manufacture of IRON FRONTS FOR HOUSES a Specialty. Also, do a General Foundry Business. Works and Foundry—Cor ALLEGHENY and SOUTH AVENUES, Allegheny City, Pa., below Point Bridge.
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NEW CARPETS!

We have always enjoyed the reputation of showing the LARGEST and FINEST assortment of

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Linoleums, Mattings, Druggets, &c.

In this city, and this season's offering will more than ever impress the public with the fact that we are the LEADING HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Attention is asked to the New Floor covering, LIGNUM, the perfection of art in beauty and durability.

O. M'Clintock & Co.
33 Fifth Avenue.